REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,980.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Carriages or Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our resent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fortnight as follows:

The Steam-ship "SCOTIA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Wemyss, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	September 1874	Leaves Tuticorin	September 1874
„ Ratnagherry	4	„ Colombo	12
„ Vingoria	4	„ Galle	13
„ Goa	5	„ Negapatam	16
„ Carwar	5	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	7	„ Cocanada	21
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	8	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Cochin	9	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppy	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week, to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BUSSREH, and MAHOMERAH, occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1874, at 2 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	September 1874	Leaves BUSREH	September 1874
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	28
„ Gundur	7	„ Fao	26
„ Muscat	9	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bahrein	25
„ Linga	13	„ Linga	26
„ Bushire	15	„ Bunder Abbas . Oct.	2
„ Fao	17	„ Muscat	5
„ Mohamerah	17	„ Gundur	6
Arrive BUSREH	18	„ Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, have in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurruntur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurruntur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurruntur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Return Tickets.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hurnmum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

23, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 28 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Braid (Worsted), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Stubbs' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Roller Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer St. OLAF, leaving shortly, has room for a small quantity light Freight.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the SIXTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,6-0, being the SIXTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the THIRTIETH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect Directors for the current year.
4—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5—To sell and determine the number of Pilots to be employed, their qualification and remuneration in terms Clause XLIX. of the Articles of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the third day of September till the fifteenth day of September 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PESTONJEE LIMJEE has CONTRACTED to MORTGAGE all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Nesbit Lane or Road, in the suburbs of Bombay, and on or towards the east by the said road called the Nesbit Lane, and which said house is at present in the occupation of Messrs King and Company and Messrs Bell, Brandenburg and Company. Any person having any claim thereto or upon part thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, is hereby requested to make the same known to Messrs JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Solicitors for the intending Mortgagee, at their Office, No 6, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim. Dated this 1st day of September 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attorneys-at-Law.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GOVIND YADOW, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL to RAJEEROW MOROJEE and BHAWOO HURRICHUNDJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoos, all that piece or parcel of Saundasi land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Tadwady Street, in old Sonapore Lane, on the Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, as-essed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 75, in the subdistrict of Phoolwary, facing the said Tadwady Street, on the west side thereof at present and heretofore in the occupation of Govind Yadow and his tenants, containing by admeasurement 1,100 and 1 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by the house of M roba Shedhurjee, on or towards the west by the house of Raghoonath Dhurmajee, on or towards the north by the house of Narayen Luxumanjee, and on or towards the south by the said Tadwady Street, and which said premises are at present mortgaged to Madhowrao Antoba Joshee. All persons having any claims thereon, by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Attorney for the Purchasers, at his Office, No. 43 in Meadow Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to the said claims if any.—Dated this 1st day of September 1874.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, on its Appellate Side.

Suit No. 494 of 1871. Appeal No. 202.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, (original Plaintiff) and Appellant.

vs.

NAVAZBAI, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay; MEHERBAI, wife of Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, Bombay, and CURSETBAI, wife of Shapoorjee Jeejeebhoy Bottlewalla, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Hornby Row, within the Fort, Bombay, grand-daughters, heirs, and personal representatives of the late MANEKBAI, deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; and the said RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell aforesaid, and the said SHAPOORJEE JEEWAJEE, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Row, aforesaid, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late said MANEKBAI, deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; GOOLBAI, widow of the late Ruttonjee Aunjee Gunder, Parsee woman, residing in Nanabhai Bomonjee Lane, within the Fort, Bombay; JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, residing in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay; and FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, Parsee, residing in Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendants and Respondents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of the Property advertised to be sold in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the Ninth day of September next, is postponed until further Notice.—Dated this 31st day of August 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAPTY'S PURE COFFEE 12 as. per lb. Superior MIXED TEA, Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. CHEESE in Cut, 14 as. per lb. BACON, in Cut 12 as. Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, ROOMS on the 3RD FLOOR of the HOUSE No. 17, Church Gate Street. Apply to the Secretary, SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PASSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

FOR SALE, three Anglo-Australian GREYHOUNDS (2 Dogs and Slut), 7 months old. Cheap, If not disposed of previously will be SOLD by AUCTION, at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s SALE on SATURDAY first. Apply to Wm. WATSON and Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to publish by Public Auction, by order of Messrs Jamsetjee Merwanjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of Rustomjee Nowrojee, ship Chandler, 401 tons, 3 cwt. and 14 lbs. Bebside West Hartley Steam Coal, landed Ex s.s. "Aristocrat," and lying on Elphinstone Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Elkington's Plated ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a pair of Handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c. at No. 6, Marine Line, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of the late Colonel W. Cowan.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., at No. 100, Bandora Road, Bandora.

On SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of C. A. Ross, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c, at Mount Hood, Mazagon, at 10 this forenoon.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September 1874, at 1 P.M., at Back Bay, Moat Well and Fausee Tank Chowkies, a stock of Teak Sleepers, Beams, Blocks Scantlings, Lead Zinc, &c. The sale will commence from Church Gate Station.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Muslin, Scarfs, and Chintz.

2 cases coloured striped dhoties, 1 case pugries, 148 dozen coloured handkerchiefs, 2 cases toys.

1 Case Talampoors and Sofa Carpets.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF BASS'S BEER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of Messrs. R. Angus and Co., at their Godown in Church Street, and by order of Mr. Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel.

28 casks pach, containing 7 dozen pints Bass's Beer bottled by Fraser.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

15 baize grey shirtings, 6, 7 and 8 lbs
3 „ grey madapollams, 3 lbs
10 „ grey shirtings, 9 and 10 lbs
3 cases fancy goods
3 „ Turkey red scarfs
30 bales of sailor's biscuits, being surplus stores of a steamer
1 sodawater machine complete by Barnett with medicine
1 case kerosine table lamps
5 bundles China mats, No 1, each 60 pieces
25 cwts White Paint

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been effared by the Undersigned.

They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

UNITED SERVICE BITTERS.

FOR its bracing TONIC PROPERTIES and fine full AROMA, this Bitter has obtained much favour. It is recommended as considerably superior to ANGOSTURA as a trial will demonstrate.

PER PINT, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so provalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*Dhobie's Itch*," "*Malabar Itch*," "*Indian Ringworm*," "*Dashur*," "*Gatekburrun*," "*Dhareg*." Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

Fine Sherry	Rs.	18, 22, 25
Very Superior Old Sherry		25, 26
Choice Old Sherry		28, 32, 36
Good Port, recently bottled		18
Fine Port		27
Superior Old Port		32
Fine Old Madeira		32
Fine Pale Marsala		16
Fine Moselle	Rs.	20, 24, 27, 30
Superior Sparkling Moselle		30, 32, 32
Fine Hock		16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock		30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock		32, 40
Finest Champagne		36, 42
Claret		9-8, 12
Fine Claret		15, 20
Very Superior Claret		25, 30
Burgundy		18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy		36
Sauternes		18, 22, 30
Chablis		16
Choice Old Prandy	Rs.	27
Fine Pale Brandy		20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum		20
London Gin		16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey		18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva		13-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Traveller's Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

WANTED.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BOOK-KEEPER, thoroughly accustomed to the work in a Merchant's Office. Address "A. B.," care *Gazette* Office, stating age, details of experience, and character of references.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DURING my temporary absence from Bombay Mr. THOMAS LIDBETTER is AUTHORISED to CONDUCT my BUSINESS.

JOHN DIXON.

Bombay 31st August 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, each accompanied with a DEPOSIT of Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand), will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, proximo, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company. Plans will be shown, and printed contract papers comprising form of tender, schedules of quantities, specification and general conditions, supplied at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. (7) Seven per each Copy. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th August 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Ltd.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To authorize a debit to Reserve Account in reduction of the valuations at which the Company's property now stands, and to consider and adopt the best mode of raising money required for the purposes of the Company.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH AUGUST till the 7TH day of SEPTEMBER 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are INVITED for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for a period of 3 years from 1st October 1874.

Conditions of Contract and the forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Each Tender addressed to the Agent, and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than noon, on MONDAY the 7th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or approved Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th August 1874.

NOTICE.—ALL INTERESTS and LIABILITIES of Messrs. MERWANJI SHORABJI DUMRI, KAWASJI ADERJI KALAPESY, SHORABJI MANEKJI DUMRI, and DINSHA MANEKJI DUMRI, in the Firm of Messrs. MANEKJI and ADERJI & Co., of Rajkote and Wadwan, CEASE from the 10th August 1874, from which date they RETIRE from the said Firm. From that date Messrs. MUNCHERJI MANEKJI DUMRI and EDULJI ADERJI KALAPESY will CARRY on the said Firm, collect all Assets and pay all Liabilities of the said Firm.

મેરવાનજી શોરાબજી ડમરી શર્ધ.
કાવશજી આદરજી શર્ધ.
શોરાબજી માણેકજી શર્ધ.

DINSHAWJEE MANICKJEE DUMREE.

Rajkote, 10th August 1874.

WE the Undersigned, MUNCHERJI MANEKJI DUMRI and EDULJI ADERJI KALAPESY, hereby notify that the abovementioned Messrs. Merwanji Shorabji Dumri, Kawasji Aderji Kalapesy, Shorabji Manekji Dumri, and Dinshaw Manekji Dumre having retired from the Firm of Messrs. Manekji and Aderjee & Co., of Rajkote and Wadwan, from the 10th August 1874, the said Firm will be carried on by us from that date, and we shall recover the Assets and pay the Liabilities of the said Firm.

મનચેરજી માણેકજી શર્ધ.
એદલજી આદરજની શર્ધ.

Rajkote, 10th August 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, Endowments, Annuities, and Pensions, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES..... Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY.

"I believe I am right in saying that all the improvements in Life Insurance, of whatever character, have been originally introduced by New Companies, and this must always be so, from the nature of the case. Speaking for myself, I may say unreservedly, that I believe the system of Life Insurance, as at present practised in this country (England), admits of very considerable improvement, in the direction of giving greater advantages to the Assured; and I should view with pleasure the foundation of a growth of a new Company, which should aim at conforming on the Assured such further advantages. All the most successful Life Insurance Companies, both in this and other countries, have originally commenced on a comparatively small scale with a very moderate rate of expenditure, while the Companies which have sought to attract business by lavish expenditure have been compelled, after struggling on for a shorter or longer time to seek refuge in amalgamation."—Mr. T. B. Sprague, M.A., F.I.A., Vice-President, Institute of Actuaries.

The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with economical management, and the only Company that prohibits amalgamation.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 10,00,000.

Board of Direction.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGIER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will receive Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Dewanjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

Examples of Annual Premium for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 at Death, or Age 50. With Profits.

Age.	Payable for Whole Life.	Payable for 15 years only. Promissory Note for Rs. 66-10-8.	Payable age 50, or Death. Promissory Note granted.	Whole Life during Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	39 0 0	46 0 0	39 7 4	1 17 9
25	43 0 0	49 0 0	46 1 4	2 1 11
30	48 0 0	52 0 0	56 2 8	2 7 4
35	40 0 0	55 0 0	73 6 0	2 14 2

Without Profit Rates 10 per cent. lower than above.

All the Advantages which experience has proved practicable and prudent in the modern system of Life Assurance Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained in this Company on the lives of NATIVES and EUROPEANS, with perfect safety. Combined with the following

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *Prohibited.*

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, which proves the desire for complete security to the Assured.*]

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
SUBSTITUTION OF LIVES.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale.*
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS may be invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent. of the tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT (without this the best of Systems cannot succeed)
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
POLICY-HOLDERS AND SHARE-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT THEIR OWN TRUSTEES; ALSO AUDITORS.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE-TIME.
ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms.
PENSION BRANCH.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare the above Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

The Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as more fully explained in the Prospectus.

These Features are remarkable for simplicity;—they obviate the objections hitherto urged against Life Assurance,—and meet, in the fullest extent, the wants of the public in the present day.

While unusually liberal towards Policyholders, they allow considerable Profit to Shareholders, and are based on sound principles and precis calculations.

It is believed that no perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, should be addressed to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

NEW APPARATUS

FOR THE

PRODUCTION OF ICE.

APPARATUS for operating on Two Decanters, or Vases, with accessories complete. Net Cash.....Rs. 250
Ditto ditto on Four Decanters or Vases, with accessories complete Net Cash..... „ 450
Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter being specially useful for Cooling Water or other Liquids.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH MACH

...CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 1st SEPTEMBER 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, Surats heavy, but without change in prices. This morning's report is dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 48,000.

In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 16¼ cents, but "futures" are ⅛ to ¼ cent. per lb lower.

The heavy import advised must consist chiefly of Surats—the arrival of two steamers and two sailing vessels from this port being reported—and we may accordingly look for increased depression in the value of Bombay qualities, especially with the prospect of early May ships arriving immediately.

In the various general produce markets there is no alteration reported. Consols this morning were again quoted at 92⅞, showing that yesterday's advance was maintained, which, combined with the fact of gold still going into the Bank of England, speaks strongly in favour of cheaper money. French Rentes are unchanged at 99½; Bar Silver 58d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again shown decided weakness to-day, and although rates for private paper are nominally unaltered the tendency against remitters is marked by the Banks having reduced their rates for drawing on London 1/16 per rupee. There is considerable enquiry amongst houses for Credits, but owing to the limited extent of export business doing there is no amount of this class of paper offering. Advices from Calcutta also report a further fall in rates there, and looking at the position generally the course of the market seems likely to go further against remitters. To-day's quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s 10d.	per rupee.
Ditto at 6 months' sight	...1s 10¾d.	"
Credits at 6 months	" ...1s 10 9/16d.	"
Documents at 6 months	" ...1s 10 9/16d. to ⅝	"

On Calcutta no operations have transpired.

GOVERNMENT PAPER shows increased strength, and at current quotations there are buyers but no sellers, say:—Fours Rs. 103 7/16; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109⅝.

The SHARE MARKET has been steady with a fair business doing. Spinning and Weaving and Colaba Land shares are in request at a slight advance; Bank shares are firm at unaltered values: Press property dull and out of favour.

In COTTON there is nothing new to notice. European houses continue to buy small odd lots at about previous prices, but there is nothing resembling a demand for export, and the tone must be given as depressed. Arrivals from up-country have been on a most reduced scale latterly, the total since Friday last being only 1,182 bales.

FREIGHTS by steamer are nominally somewhat steadier, £2-2-6 being now asked by speculators, but we have not heard of any actual engagements at the rate. By the Boldon, the only sailing ship on the berth, rates are offering at £2 per ton.

IMPORTS are steady, but with only a moderate business doing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. BUSHEER, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday in ballast for Kurrachee.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doer†, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE P. & O. S.S. KASHGAR, left Madras roads on Sunday with the following additional passengers for Southampton:—Captain Page, and Surgeon Clery.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, 1,719 tons, Captain R. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (August 6th) via the Canal, with English Mail, and the following cargo:—1 box pearl, 1 box gold, 8 boxes specie, 211 kegs nails, 2,026 bars iron, 12 packages perfumery, 1,384 packages piece goods, 132 packages wine, 62 packages wine and spirits, 50 cases copper, 73 packages papers, 105 bales twist, 34 packages cochineal, 10 cases boots, 255 cases claret, 50 cases brandy, 25 cases chablis, 40 cases hock, 78 casks white paint, 26 barrels coal tar, 27 cases chocolate, 110 kegs shot, 25 barrels coal pitch, 100 cases champagne, 5 cases gin, 29 cases candles, 108 cases provisions, 5 casks beer, 57 cases soap, 83 packages paint, 48 packages glass, 10 packages slops, 4 packages gum, 16 packages ivory, 4 packages wax and 4,369 packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Gwalior (s)	Haselwood ..	Southampton, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Charmer	Hogg	Calcutta.
	Basheer (s)	Smith	Kurrachee.
	Pearl (s)	Doer†	Ma'abar Coast.

The steamer Ariel, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Aug. DEPARTURE.

30 Kashgar (s) ..... Galle.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Cousin, from Sea.
July 12 Ascana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
31 Dunedin, ship, McLaren, from Cardiff.
Aug 1 James Livesey, ship, Clark, from Liverpool.
6 Kwang Tung, B.M., Elton, from Perim.
13 Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Liverpool.
14 Glenyon, ship, Erskin, from Cardiff.
18 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
19 Bandjermassing, ? ch G S, Ehnle, from Holland.
19 Panteusk, fch G B Conamys, from Holland.
19 Bourayne, fch G B, Dewatre, from Saigon.
19 Geelong, ss, Fraser, from Suez.
21 Atholl, ss, Scott, from London.
21 Nyanza, ss, Fisher, from Calcutta.
22 Clorinde, fch, S Ft, Lafont, from Mariott.
22 J C Stevenson, ss, Deal, from Calcutta.
23 Peshawur, ss, White, from Bombay.
23 Royal Visitor, ship, Roberts, Cardiff.
23 Donnai, ss, Buthe, from Hongkong.
24 Cheebs, ss, Jarman, from Fo chow
24 Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, from Bombay.
24 Quang Se, ss, Bain, from Calcutta.
24 Dido, ss, Sopravich, from Batavia.
26 Fenella, ss, Stuart, from Calcutta.
26 Gwalior, ss, Haselwood, from London.

DEPARTURES.

24 Ascana, ship, Hadwin, to Calcutta.
23 James Livesey, ship, Clarke, to Gopulpore.
21 Bandjermassing, fch, G B, Ehnle, to Acheen.
21 Panteusk, ship, Conamys, to Acheen.
21 Bourayne, fch, G B, Dewatre, to Toulon.
20 Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Calcutta.
23 Atholl, ss, Scott, to Kurrachee.
24 Nyanza, ss, Fisher, to London.
24 Clorinde, fch, S Ft, Lafonte, to Toulon.
22 J C Stevenson, ss, Deal, to London.
23 Peshawur, ss, White, to Suez.
24 Donnai, ss, Buthe, to Marseilles.
25 Cheebs, ss, Jarman, to London.
24 Strathclyde, ss, Pears n, to Liverpool.
26 Quang Se, ss, Bain, to London.
26 Dido, ss, Sopravich, from Batavia.
26 Fenella, ss, Stuart, to Marseilles.
26 Gwalior, ss, Haselwood, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
Deerhound, ss, Cousin, from Sea.
Dunedin, ship, McLaren, from C rdiff.
Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Liverpool.
Glenlyon, ship, Erskin, from Cardiff.
Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
Royal Visitor, ship, Robert, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS—1st SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel s, 1,001 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
King Arthur, 3 casks paints, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.
Bellona s, 5 cases thread, M. P. Wrighter.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 20 casks paint and 100 drums linseed oil, Hajee Esmail Jatta's Sons; 7 casks paints, Nuzerally Esmsudin; 199 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.; 111 cases paper, John S Elmore & Co.; 350 cases claret, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 20 packages stationery, Shaik Ahmed Mohidin
Carmarthenshire, 11 cases paper, Joseph Soares; 375 cases old iron, Nusserwanjee Aspandierjee; 5 cases matches, Dawoodbhoy Sullamanjee; 40 cases ale, L. Narron & Co.
Malacca s, 240 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chundabhoy, 4 casks sherry E C Boyce,

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 2 cases dye, John S Elmore & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur, s, 63 bales wool, Dewjee Khanjee & Co; 99 bales cotton, Laden Assar; 192 bales cotton, Bheemsee Jaitha; 19 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdharmul; 55 bales wool, Bhugwandass Jaitha; 75 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lackmedass and Co.; 66 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damodar; 209 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 200 cwts. myrabollams, Poonja Nursey.
Boadecia s, 15 bales wool, Sullaman Moladinar, 27 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 150 bales cotton, Canjee Parabat and Co; 104 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co; 123 bales cotton, Hurruchund Sobhagchund 2 boxes sandalwood oil, Nowrojee Cowasjee; 16 bales wool, Rehemoochboy Mahomed
Marian Moore, 35 bales cotton, Runchordass Toolseedass.

FOR NEW YORK.

St George, 1,410 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 200 bags linseed, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Flora s, 1 copper pot saudle wood oil, Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Flora s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Sumatra s, 10 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 31 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Amejeebhoy; 72 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—AUGUST 29.

Szczepanki, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Yeatmahe.

AUGUST 30.

Farres, Captain, Madras Light Cavalry, to appear before a Medical Board, from Ellichpoor.

AUGUST 31.

Rennie, Captain, Madras 44th Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee
Swindley, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave from Meerut.
Reid, Lieutenant Col, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Dunbar, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Civil Employ, on furlough, from Etah.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 1.

Thomas, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England
Thornton, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Bell, Captain, Brigade Major Deesa, on leave, to Poona.
Kettlewell, Major, 20th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Gayer, Major, 21st Regiment, on leave, to——.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt Boyd, Offg Depy Comr, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Comrs in Assam during the absence on privilege leave of Capt Williamson, or until further orders.

Mr Cowley to officiate in the 4th grade of Depy Comrs while Capt Boyd is officiating in the 3rd grade, or until further orders.

The Hon A G Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 28th ultimo of the privilege leavegranted to him dated the 1st June last.

The services of Capt E F Chapman will be retained under this Dept in connection with the business of the late Yarkund Mission until the 15th Nov 1874.

Dr K Burr lately returned from furlough to Europe, to the medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency, with effect from the 30th June last.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Commission with effect from the 10th April 1874, consequent on the appointment of Maj J G Bell, Depy Comr of the 1st Class to officiate as Judicial Comr of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Capt R H Hutlleston, Offg Depy Comr of the 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Maj J T Bushby, Depy Comr of the 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Capt K J Mackenzie, Asst Comr of the 1st class, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd class.

Capt A Farrer, Asst Comr of the 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Mr A Elliot, Asst Comr of the 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Lieut E L Durand, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, is confirmed in that grade, vice Capt E H Maitland, transferred to Chirkaree from this date.

Lieut A G Talbot, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, is confirmed in that grade, vice Lieut E L Durand.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J O Mayne is appointed to officiate as an Asst to the Acct Genl Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the president in Council is pleased to make the following a-pointment:—

Maj Genl C T Chamberlain, c s i, B S C, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Maj Genl Sir H Tombs, k c b, v c, deceased.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to permit Maj Genl E B Johnson, c b R A, to resign his appointment of Adjt Genl to the Army in India, from the 1st Sept 1874, in view to his proceeding to England to take up his appointment as a Member of the Council of the Secy of State for India.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col P S Lumsden, c b, B S C, (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Bgde Genl, temporarily comdg the Rawal Pindi Brigade, to officiate as Adjt Genl to the Army in India from the 1st Sept 1874, in succession to Maj Genl E B Johnson, c b.

Captain F E Hastings, of the 6th Genl List Infantry (on furlough), is permitted to retain the appointment of Qrmr of the 2nd Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force, for a further term of five years, from the 25th Augt 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Capt Reginald Justus Wimberley, B S C, 1st Asst Supt, Port Blair and the Nicobars—for six months.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry.

Capt E W Shaw, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj H A Justice, or until further orders.

Lieut W G C Johnstone, Wing Subn, 2nd Infantry, and Offg Adjt, 4th July to officiate as Adjt vice Capt E W Shaw

The under-mentioned Officers, who were unemployed on the 1st Aug 1872, having elected to reside out of India are permitted to do so, with effect from the d te of their embarkation:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) G Faithfull, B S C.
Lieut ? ol H A W Waterfield, B S C.

The service of the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment) are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept:—

Lieut E Raban, Lieut B Scott, and Lieut E Glenie.

Supy Surgn Maj John Joseph McDermott, M D, of the Medical Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The following appointments are made:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieut W O Thompson, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt H M Pratt, or until further orders, vice Capt J B Slater, appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Capt W E Gowan, Offg 1st Wing Sub-, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt J M Syme may officiate as 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Holland, Probationary Acct, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

Mr G Pruse, Probationary Acct, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permanently appointed to the P W Dept as an Acct, 4th Grade.

Capt A G Begbie, R E Ex Engr, 6th Grade, Scindia State Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Dep- Controller, and transferred to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept.

Mr H Summers, Acct, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, not having rejoined on the expi y of the leave granted him on the 5th April 1874, ceased to belong to the P W Dept from that date.

AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt G R Pearl, offg 2nd-in-Comd Bhopal Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 7th Aug 1874, on which date he availed himself of the same

Surgn D F Keegan, in medical charge, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege l ave from such date in Sept as t e may avail himself thereof

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA:

Surgn-Maj F W A DePalacek, in medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st Septr 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

Capt P W Powlett, Offg Political Agent, Ulwur, returned from privilege leave and received charge of the Ulwur Agency from Capt H B Abbot on the 1st Aug 1874.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER.

Capt J H Lassalle, Asst Comr, Beawr, is granted twenty-eight days' subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Beawr.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr William Joseph Lincoln, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, has passed the first or lower standard vernacular examination.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Lincoln, an Asst Supt of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for ninety-two days, from the afternoon of the 15th Aug 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Lieut W L Greenstreet, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, pas ed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on 19th June 1874.

Mr H Hull, Asst Engr, 3rd Circle, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for five weeks, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut J F Garwood, R E, passed the departmental standard examination on 8th of August 1874

Lieut R F Moore, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to this Circle is posted to the 1st Peshawur Division, which he joined on the 27th June last

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J T Elder is temporarily reappointed to the P W Dept as a Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr D Morris, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination on the 8th Augt 1874.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY

Mr R A Way, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Ajmere Division of the Rajpootana State Railway, which he joined on the 6th instant

Privilege leave of absence for two months, from 1st Septr next or such date as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Asst G F O Beughey, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Agra Division, Rajpootana State Railway.

Lieut J Nicholson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, will officiate for Lieu Beughey during his absence,

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr R H Froude, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Sukwan Division Lower Scind District, is granted forty-five days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

The following postings have been mad by Supg Engr:—

Mr J C Davidson, sub-Engr, 2nd grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Divis on, Bhodesa District.

Mr J E Greenwood, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, to the Kotri Division Lower Scind District.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr W J Galwey, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, returned to Duty from privilege leave on the 14th Aug 1874, and on that date relieved Mr H L Monk, Ex Engr, of the charge of the Jhelum Bridge Division.

Mr M S Dooley, Ex Engr, 4 h Grade, returned to duty from privilege leave on the 14th Aug 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMEATON—September 1st, at the Scottish High School, Fort, the wife of Mr. A. D. Smeaton, of a son.

DEATH.

BUTLER—August 10th, at Perim outpost, Thomas FitzGerald Hill, the dearly beloved and only surviving child of Capt Butler, Bombay Staff Corps, aged six months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

LOCKWOOD—August 22nd, at Almora, J H Lookwood, Apothecary, H M Indian Army.
WOOLRIDGE—August 25th, at Viragap tam, James Woolridge of the Police Force, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

THE late Auditor of the India Office, Sir Charles Jackson, wrote shortly before his death a remarkable report on the payments taken from India for Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in China, which must have the effect of forcing on the attention of the House of Commons next session the whole question of India's financial relations with England. Our readers probably noticed in the report of the Finance Committee the curious admission that "the Secretary of State for India in Council has the "*constitutional* right of refusing to pay for "objects in which he considers that India has "no interest." We doubt if the House of Commons ever intended to give the India Office this absolute power of determining what Imperial claims on India should be accepted or rejected, but Sir Charles Jackson seems to have been clearly of opinion that the Act of 1858 empowered the Secretary of State in Council to dispose of the Indian revenues for the purposes of the Government of India "alone;" and, if Lord Salisbury, fortified by the Finance Committee's opinion of his position, chooses to act upon the late Auditor's view of what these purposes are within the meaning of the Act, he may cut down very materially the amount of the Home charges on India and cause a corresponding increase in the English Estimates. For Sir Charles Jackson, having been appointed to certify from year to year "that no sums of money arising out of the "revenues of India have been appropriated to "any other purposes than those of the Govern-"ment of India, to which alone by the Act 21 and "22 Vict., c. 106, they are applicable," distinctly refused, in auditing the accounts for 1872-73, to pass the charge of 19,685*l.* 18*s.* 11*d* for "Her Majesty's Establishments in China, because, he said, such a charge, though in accordance with previous payments, did not appear to him to have been appropriated in conformity with the said Act. And, in order to justify this opinion, he sent in a separate report, in which he reviewed with judicial calmness and impartiality, but, it strikes us, without much regard for any but the legal aspect of the question—which alone, no doubt, he thought concerned him—the origin and history of the assignment from Indian revenues of an amount sufficient to pay one-third of the cost of "Her "Majesty's Establishments" in China.

The charge arose out of a compromise made by the East India Company with the English Government in 1834, when the Court of Directors agreed that, if import duties were done away with in the port of Canton, they would pay one-third of the cost of maintaining *the Establishments of Superintendents in Canton*, a proportion which, "looking to the amount of "trade between India and China, did not appear "to the Court unreasonable." This argument should be borne in mind, because it seems to us to tell against the theory that India's contribution should be a fixed sum, instead of varying with the value of trade and the expense of looking after it. As the English establishments in China were enlarged and new ports opened to commerce, the charge on India rose from 4,891*l.* paid in 1836 to 9,754*l.* claimed in 1859. Against this great increase, Sir Charles Wood, if 1860, protested, contending that there is "no sufficient ground why India "should contribute towards the maintenance of "the Establishments in China, any more than "towards the charges incurred in maintaining representatives of the British Government in any other foreign States with "which India may have a considerable trade." The Treasury answered this remonstrance by quoting the "very decided opinion" of Lord John Russell, to whom they had referred the point in dispute, "that the principle on which the "original agreement rested continues in full "force; that principle was, that the advantage "derived by India from increased commerce "with China, for the protection of which large "establishments are required, made it equitable "that India should contribute a fair proportion "of the expense of such establishments." And of course their Lordships of the Treasury laid special stress on the great value to India of a protection which secures her in the enjoyment of her splendid opium revenue. Sir Charles Wood was silenced for a time, but he returned to the charge again in 1862, when the English Government had debited India with one-third (4,000*l*) of the cost of Lord Elgin's special mission, in addition to the ordinary charges. He repeated on this occasion his old argument, Why should India pay one-third of the cost of establishments in China, when she paid nothing towards maintaining representatives of the British Empire in any other part of the world? But, he went on to say, if India ought to be charged with a proportion of the Imperial expenditure in China, surely, on the same principle, England ought to pay a proportion of the charges for Aden, a port which cannot be regarded as of value for Indian interests exclusively. This inconclusive, and, if we may be pardoned the term, this silly way of reasoning gave the Treasury the opportunity of winning an easy victory. They at once turned his own argument against Sir Charles by asking, with him, Why indeed is not India called upon to bear a share of Imperial expenditure in other countries as well as in China? The exceptional character of the arrangement as regards China does not show that arrangement is wrong, but rather that it might be extended with advantage to the rest of the world. "The refer-"ence," remarked their Lordships, "to the trade "with other countries shows that the Imperial "Government already defrays considerable "charges for the benefit of India; but this would "be no reason why, in a particular case where "India has covenanted to take her share, she "should decline to fulfil the terms of her covenant, "and the argument that my Lords ought either "to recognise a joint charge wherever there is a "joint interest, or else to forego the Indian "contribution to the China Consular charges, "involves a principle which, if accepted, would "enable Her Majesty's Government to make "many claims where there is at present no "division of charge, and would not be favour-"able in its operation, as a whole, to the Indian "Government." The special case of Aden might be admitted for discussion, if the principle laid down in this reply were accepted, but then it must have a much wider scope than Sir Charles Wood foresaw, and must include, for instance, the expenditure at Gibraltar and Malta as well as at Aden; so that, as the Treasury fairly urged, it could not be likely to improve the position of India.

After receiving this answer Sir Charles Wood gave up the struggle, which was renewed, however, by the late Auditor. Sir Charles Jackson, as we have seen, takes his stand on the Act creating the present Government of India; but we should think it might fairly be contended by statesmen, if not even by lawyers, that "the purposes of the Government of India" referred to in the Act must have included all such payments as the Government of India were in the habit of making to the Imperial Government at the time the Act was passed. If Lord John Russell is right in his recollection of the principle on which the compromise of 1834 was based, England has a good claim in equity for one-third of the whole cost of the establishments in China, and it is a mere quibble to say, as Sir Charles Jackson does, that anyhow the "same "principle does not apply to a payment for an "inland Legation at Pekin," for it is as essential to the security of Indian trade to have an English Ambassador at Pekin in 1874 as it was to have an English Superintendent at Canton in 1834. Sir Charles goes beyond the legitimate limits of his duty as an auditor when, finally, he observes, "inasmuch as the other Colonies or possessions "of the Crown do not contribute to the pay-"ment of Legations, neither should India be "called on to contribute towards the Pekin "Legation. Canada and Nova Scotia have had "great intercommunication and trade with the "United States of America; and yet these "Colonies have never contributed to the expense "of the Legation at Washington." It is for the Parliament of England, not for the Auditor of the India Office, to determine whether India shall be treated like a Colony; and we need hardly say that the English Government may be willing to make great sacrifices for the sake of a struggling English Colony, and yet be justly unwilling to spend the money of English taxpayers in protecting the trade of a rich country which has been won by the sword. Our own impression is that India at present has financially much the advantage of England in all matters relating to intercourse with foreign nations, but that she pays a great deal more than she ought to pay for her domestic administration. But it is time that the whole question was thoroughly discussed in the Imperial Parliament, and some fair arrangement made to prevent the continuance of the squabbling that has been going on for the past fifteen years.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

WE are glad to perceive from the Government Resolution, published in our issue of Monday last, reviewing the tenth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, that the suggestions we threw out some time ago for utilizing the Vaccination Department of this Presidency for general sanitary purposes are under consideration, and likely to be eventually adopted. Government state in their Resolution that the first object to be attained is the preparation of correct and reliable statistics. In our remarks on the subject this was the chief point we insisted upon, and we stated then, as we do now, that without such statistics no organized exertions towards an amelioration of extra mortality can be used with much appreciable effect. As the subject is under consideration, and we have not been favoured with a copy of Dr. Lumsdaine's Report on which the Resolution of Government is based, we do not purpose now making any suggestions, but will rather wait to see what may be the result of such consideration. As, however, we have gone so far already in the matter, we would now wish to insinuate that, before any permanent action be taken, all the available sources for good advice should be enlisted to ensure the best practicable results for the new régime, whatever it may be.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Burmese Ambassador with his suite arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday afternoon. They are the same Embassy as that which visited England some time back; and the missions which they have just completed were to the Shah of Persia and the Governments of France and Italy. They were received on their arrival by a native official deputed by the Government of Bombay; and the clerk of Signor Grondona, the Italian Consul, also attended upon them, in the absence of the Consul himself, to whom the Italian Government had written, commending the distinguished visitors to his attention. Arrangements having been made for their accommodation at Pallonje's Hotel, the Ambassador and suite took up their quarters at that hostelry; and it was there that I paid them a visit in the course of the afternoon.

It was rather early, perhaps, to intrude upon so great a man just off a long journey. But Bombay is in these days—as regards the majority of travellers—is a place to arrive at and depart from rather than to stay at, and I thought it would be unwise to run the chance of missing these interesting strangers. Accordingly I proceeded to Pallonjee's and sent in my card. His Excellency, I found, was accommodated in the Family Hotel, in a small detached residence across the garden. Being shown into the ante-room by Signor Grondona's clerk, a Parsee, I waited while my card was taken in, in the first place, to the military (Burmese) gentleman who, speaking English excellently, acted as interpreter to the mission, and held, as I subsequently learned, an office in connexion with the Embassy equivalent to that of an Aide-de-Camp who looks after the household. He was a fine looking man, simply dressed, in garments whose fashion would pass muster in most parts of India without suggesting any foreign nationality, its distinguishing feature being a red cap, like the Turkish fez, but higher, and without a tassel. His physiognomy had less of the Mongolian type than might have been expected, far less so than that of the attendants in the ante-room. He spoke English excellently, as I have said, and told me that if I wished to see His Excellency His Excellency would probably be very glad to see me. So I said I should like to see His Excellency, as I took a great interest in Burmah, its government, its people, and the progressive tendencies which had induced the King of the Golden Foot to form such intimate relations with Europe. Hearing this he took away my card to the great man; and, during his absence I had an opportunity of observing the attendants in the ante-room.

It would be difficult to say to what class the attendants belonged. But it occurred to me that they illustrated those peculiar manners which may be called ante-room manners all over the world. Dr. Johnson never had to complain of the manner in which Lord Chesterfield treated him in his proper person—that which chafed him was the way in which he fancied he was treated by Lord Chesterfield's people in the ante-chamber. I daresay that Dr. Johnson was over-sensitive in this respect, and that nobody meant to snub him, or put him down, or sit upon him (which of these English vulgarisms do you prefer?) But supposing my relation to the Burmese Ambassador to have been similar to that of Dr. Johnson with Lord Chesterfield, I also might have chafed at the little interest which was taken in me while my card was on its travels. The underlings actually lounged on chairs and sofas, smoked cigarettes, stretched out their legs negligently, talked to one another, and conducted themselves altogether without regard to the presence of a European gentleman of more or less distinction. I did not care of course. I know ante-room manners. It is in Courts as with footmen in England—the small people give themselves airs, but the King, when you get in to see him, turns out to be a capital fellow. What a pity it is that people are not all Kings—or Ambassadors at any rate!

Well, my friend with the tall fez did not return, but a hookan was passed across the garden (the ante-room was in the main body of the hotel) that the Ambassador was ready to receive me. So across the garden I went, and found His Excellency waiting for my presence. It was a little bit of a bungalow in which the Burmese diplomatist was located; and there, in the open room in the centre, he sat with his military attendant. It was soon explained to him that I was a friend of Burmah and the Burmese, and had therefore peculiar pleasure in presenting myself to the representative of the country and people; and for this assurance, through the interpreter, he expressed himself greatly obliged. But at this point let me tell you what His Excellency was like. He was of perhaps middle height, slight in figure, with a thorough Mongolian type of face, as might have been expected; but superior in every way to that of the loungers in the ante-room, who were barbarians in appearance compared with him. His beardless face was bright and expressive, and his small eyes lit it up with peculiar intelligence. His complexion was, fair for a native of the East—a pleasing brown in colour—and his general appearance was what ladies would call "interesting." He was simply clad,—in a loose vest of fawn-coloured silk, fastened on one side, below which appeared coloured pyjamas, below which were English shoes and stockings. I have omitted to note his head-dress. This consisted of a roll of white linen or muslin, about the size of the domestic sausage, worn like a diadem, with little concealment of the hair, which was worn turned up into a knob over the forehead, in the position of the ball on an officer's shako. The Secretary, who was presently introduced, wore a similar head dress, but he was even more plainly apparelled—in white.

Neither the Ambassador nor his Secretary spoke English, so our conversation could be conducted only through the medium of the military interpreter. I am forced to confess that it did not amount to much. His Excellency had been greatly pleased with all that he had seen on his travels. He did not talk about Persia, but on the subject of Europe he was communicative, although he did not volunteer any subject not suggested by my remarks. Referring to his previous visit to England he praised the Queen for her friendly reception of him, and expressed great admiration for the country, the government, and the people. He did not even complain of the climate—it was summer during his sojourn, and he found even this to his satisfaction. What struck him above all things was the industry of the people and the progress making in the mechanical arts. And in these respects he gave great commendation to France, whose administrative system he also noticed as especially exciting his admiration. He did not refer to the present form of government in comparison with the past, nor had I an opportunity of eliciting his ideas upon this subject. Speaking of social matters His Excellency said that he experienced no discomfort in consequence of European habits of life. He ate our food, and ate it with us, and the only respect in which he was restrained was as regards drink—the Burmese never take wine or other strong liquors; and he agreed with me—smiling—when I told him that the English sometimes took too much. He liked our ladies too—and the European ladies generally—considering them to be above all things graceful and charming in their manners, and he took the opportunity to remind me that the Burmese were as open in their relations with the interesting sex as the Europeans themselves—he might perhaps have added a little more so, but I did not touch upon this point.

Referring to Burmah, His Excellency spoke in warm commendation of the projected railway to China, assuring me that the Burmese Government would perform their share of the undertaking—the line beyond Prome—as soon as they could get the necessary iron. When I told him that I knew Colonel Phayre and Colonel Horace Browne, his face brightened, and he was evidently pleased at the mention of friends. We did not talk much after this; and when the conversation seemed inclined to flag I naturally rose to depart; so we shook hands all round, and His Excellency expressed much satisfaction at the attention shown him by my visit. I need only add that I found him a very pleasant person to talk to—with no trace of the popular idea of Burmese manners. His bearing, indeed, was that of a well-bred gentleman, with no marked nationality, but just what might be expected from a citizen of the world.

The Embassy leaves Bombay to-day for Calcutta, a passage having been engaged for them in a steamer which leaves that port for Rangoon on the 8th instant.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 81.

CARWAR, 1st September, 16-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 1st September, 11-15 A.M.—Weather fair, wind east, north-east, north, north-west, south-west, thermometer maximum 83, minimum 76, wet bulb 79, barometer 29·80.

TUTICORIN, 1st September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east thermometer 86, barometer 29·79.

VIZAGAPATAM, 1st September, 5-19 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west mild, thermometer 84.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

Two matters of interest to India have received considerable criticism in the newspapers since the despatch of the last. One has been the altered mail contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the other has been the despatch of Lord Salisbury to the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the recent riots. With regard to the mail contract, I find that the opinion of commercial men differs very greatly from the opinion of Parliament. Commercial men adhere to the view of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that a deduction of £20,000 or £30,000 was too little, and that a doubtful acceleration by twenty-four hours was much too small. Parliament, on the other hand, and nearly all the newspapers, which are not special trade organs, consider the bargain as the best that could have been effected. The last Government endeavoured to obtain better terms from the company and failed; the House had unbounded, I might say enthusiastic, confidence in Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Treasury official who conducted these negotiations, as being one of the best men of practical business who ever sat in Parliament, and his doings received the approval of several members who take a special interest in Eastern commerce. However disagreeable the news may be to the people of Bombay the fact remains, as I stated in my last, that opinion here seems to be that the Government have done the best which they could under the circumstances. Lord Salisbury's despatch to the Governor of Bombay has called forth less observation than one might have expected. There seems, however, to be but one opinion in regard to it, namely, that if the Governor and the authorities were culpable, and so much indifferent to the preservation of peace as the despatch implies, the authorities at home should have visited their conduct with stronger marks of disapproval than the laying down of a new rule for the employment of the military in time of disorder. There is one view of this matter which Indian officials and ex-officials will not fail to lose sight of, that Lord Salisbury is

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, 1st SEPTEMBER.

The Russians have made the AMOU-Daria navigable by the demolition of dams near the Kushkan Hills.

Several regiments have been sent to Sicily owing to increasing lawlessness.

Mount Etna is in a state of eruption.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 31st AUGUST., Apt.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th instant were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy Bombay Mails of the 31st ult. arrived at Southampton on the 30th inst.

LONDON, 31st AUGUST, Apt.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92⅞.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99½.

Bar Silver .....

The sum of £31,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The s. s. Alps has passed through the Suez Canal.

Arrivals—Parana, Hindostan, Ellerslie, and City of Richmond.

Departure for Bombay, via the Suez Canal—Marina.

A HEAVY flood in the Ganges was reported from Ghazeepore last week. The town of Ballia was suffering severely from the encroachments of the river.

THE *Gazette of India* makes formal announcement of the appointment of Major-General Chamberlain, C.S.I., to the divisional staff of the Army, in succession to the late Major-General Sir Henry Tombs.

AN advertisement in the *Englishman* announces the receipt of a telegram to the effect that the members of the Italian Opera Company purposed embarking from Marseilles by the steamer of the 13th current.

THE rains at Benares have, we are told, stopped at last, but the clear weather only came on after a good deal of damage had been accomplished by the storms. Hundreds of native houses have been washed down by the violence of the rains, and eleven persons have been killed.

THE Lahore paper has been given to understand that the river Ravee has been encroaching to a somewhat serious extent in the neighbourhood of Cheechawutnee, and it is said that the Engineers of the Railway are beginning to become apprehensive, lest it may affect the Mooltan line.

AN expedition against the Dufflas and their Abor allies is to be sent into the hills north of the Durrung and Luckimpore districts in December next. The 42nd and 44th N. I. are to be supplied with Sniders immediately. General Stafford, C. B., Commanding the Eastern Frontier District, is to be at the head of the force.

The reason assigned for the hesitation of Russia to recognize Marshal Serrano's Government is that she fears the establishment of a second Republic in Europe may strengthen Republicanism at the expense of Monarchy. Russia does not favour Don Carlos, but she would prefer to see Spain governed by a King rather than organized as a Republic.

THE Undaunted, a frigate mounting thirty-one large guns, of 4,020 tons, and 3,600-horse power, is being fitted at Sheerness with a poop, in order to receive an Admiral to relieve Rear-Admiral Cumming, C. B., in the East Indies, whose period of command will expire next February. The rumour is that Rear-Admiral R. J. M. Macdonald will be the officer to hoist his flag on board the Undaunted.

THE *Gazette of India* confirms the following temporary appointments in the Berar Commission, in consequence of the appointment of Major J. G. Bell to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—Captain R. H. Huddlestone to officiate as First Class, Major Bushby as Second Class, and Captain K. J. L. Mackenzie as Third Class Deputy Commissioners, respectively.

THE *Manchester Guardian* announces the suspension of Mr. H. G. Tippet, trading as Tippet and Co., and also of Bombay, trading as Grendon, Tippet and Co., merchant and commission agent, with liabilities for about 200,000*l.*, and adds that the greater portion of this is upon bills receivable and to secured creditors, and that it is expected not more than about 8,000*l.* will rank against the estate. The firm was of very recent standing.

WE read that the prospects of the crops are rather poor in the Lahore, Umritsur and Jullunder districts. In many places they are reported as being altogether withered up. If so, there is very good reason to dread a famine among cattle. Already cattle-disease has been reported from the Umritsur district. There has been little or no rain for the last two or three weeks; and apparent there seems no prospect of the much-wished-for showers.

IT is notified from the War Office that any application from volunteer corps to change the colour of their uniform to scarlet will be "favourably received" at the War Office. At the same time no corps will be obliged to change the colour of its uniform except where the corps forming an administrative regiment are no dressed alike. Where this is the case, the commanding officer will have to choose one pattern, which, after approval by the War Office, must be conformed to before April 1879.

IN a report to the Bengal Government, the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, estimates the total amount of salt clearances, at the port of Calcutta, during the first quarter of the current financial year, at 1,783,280 maunds—a quantity which is about thirty-five thousand and sixty-eight thousand maunds in excess of those for the corresponding quarters of 1873-74 and 1872-73, respectively. The total amount of duty levied last quarter was Rs. 57,40,320 as against Rs. 55,72,148 in April, May, and June of 1873.

Vanity Fair:—All who are intimate with Professor Fawcett are aware that, without ocular evidence of the fact, it would be impossible to believe in the blindness with which he is afflicted. That the professor is eminently cheerful is not so much to be wondered at, as cheerfulness and serenity are ordinary characteristics of the blind, whereas the deaf are generally irritable and suspicious. What is interesting in Professor Fawcett is the remarkable manner in which, spite of his affliction, he manages to do as other men do, and live as they live. His last exploit has been to row in a skiff from Oxford to London with a party of friends, among whom the professor certainly did not pull the weakest oar, or offer the least contribution to the general hilarity.

THE district of South Arcot was lately threatened with famine, and Mr. Banbury was specially deputed by Government to proceed to that district, in June last, to make personal observations and devise measures for averting distress. An official report, received on the 25th instant, says that:—"Cultivation is on the increase, and the prospects are encouraging." Mr. Garstin, the Collector, and his assistants are reported to have worked indefatigably in improving the state of affairs. From a statement showing the average number of local measures of each commodity sold per rupee at each station in the month of July last, the highest rate at which rice was selling was 7·75 measures the rupee for first sort, and 8 measures the rupee for second sort rice. First sort paddy was selling at 20 measures, and second sort 23 to 25 measures the rupee.

THE question of an improved style of dooly for the conveyance of the sick has, it appears, during the past three years been under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, but as yet no practical result has been arrived at. His Excellency has recommended to the Government of India that competition should be invited by offering rewards for the best and second best improved patterns of dooly in accordance with certain specifications. The Government of India has, in consequence, sanctioned the payment of Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 respectively as rewards to the successful competitors. All doolies intended for competition should be delivered by the 1st January 1875 to the nearest Executive Commissariat Officer in the Bengal Presidency, by whom they will be forwarded, at the public expense, to Calcutta for inspection by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose about the 1st February 1875.

IN the Beecher-Tilton business a vast amount of additional matter has been given to the public, whole pages of the newspapers being taken up with it; but the new matter does not shed much light on the controversy. The extraordinary muddle into which this strange case is getting can be imagined. For instance, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says that Mr. Tilton told her all about his wife's guilt, remarking that as they were "reformers," he gave the story as "a phase of social life." Then a Mr. Samuel Wilkeson also appears in the form of an anxious advocate of peace and secrecy. He besought the ladies to keep these matters quiet, because to keep it from the public was then a matter of money. He was a stock-holder in Plymouth Church, in the *Christian Union* newspaper, and in the publication of Beecher's "Life of Christ." The destruction of Beecher, he said, would destroy all these, and in his expressive phrase, "whould knock the 'Life of Christ' higher than a kite." Hence his concern about it.

THE High Court having ruled that, inasmuch as the date within which an occupant may relinquish his occupancy has been laid down in Section XLII. of Bombay Act I. of 1865 as the 31st March, the Survey Settlements cannt legally be introduced to have effect from the following revenue year subsequently to that date. The detailed measurements and calculations that must be made on the introduction of a Survey Settlement are of such a complicated nature that it is found in most cases impossible to have them ready by that date, and it is on this account that it is considered advisable to postpone the date up to which occupancies may be relinquished to the Mrigsal or 9th June, when the cultivating season is supposed to commence, and which was the date allowed by Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section VI., clause 1st, in the year in which a Survey Settlement, original or revised, is to be introduced into a talooka. Accordingly the Government of Bombay have prepared a new Bill (No. II. of 1874) with the object of postponing the date up to which occupancies may be relinquished.

THE Mint Master of Calcutta, in the month of June last, submitted a proposal to the Government of India for the establishment of a school of apprentices in Calcutta in connection with the Mint and other Government Establishments employing skilled mechanical labour. The Governor General in Council has expressed approval of the scheme, in general, and has nominated the following gentlemen as a committee to consider the details of the scheme and to submit definite estimates of costs:—Colonel Hyde, Colonel Gastrell, Captain Eckford and Mr. McGregor, Engineer of the Dockyard. An officer, conversant with irrigation works, to be appointed by the Government of Bengal, is also to be added. It is suggested that the committee should not confine their consideration to sons of soldiers or to boys brought up in the Lawrence Asylum and other kindred institutions, and that they should ascertain full particulars of the system followed in regard to apprentices at the Soane Works at Dehree, and also the system pursued in the Madras Ordnance Establishments, both of which institutions have, it is understood, proved successful. The Superintendent of the Futtehgurh Gun Carriage Factory will, it is believed, be able to supply the Committee with much useful information.

THE people at home seem to be becoming dissatisfied with the conduct of the P. and O. Company as well as the inhabitants of the East. The *Overland Mail* of the 14th August says—"Our contemporaries in India must not rest satisfied with the impression they have produced in exposing the irregularities and imperfections of the Indian mail service. Many persistent remonstrances will be needed to secure any modification of the present contract with the Company which has the monopoly of the Indian and China service. Just when complaints have reached a climax, in the comparison of rates of speed of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers with those of other companies, we receive the announcement that the mail from India will not be delivered at all this week. The steamer reached Suez late, and there being no provision for its despatch thence—the China mail having been sent on—it will wait for the next steamer. Passengers will also be detained, and next Monday week, Aug. 24, we shall probably see the arrival of a double batch of mail despatches. The inconvenience of such a slip to the commercial community must be most serious, and the detained passengers deserve our fullest sympathy. A week later home is no small loss."

AMONG the Notices of Motion in the House of Commons for next Session, given before the rising of the House, were:—General Shute.—Army (Colonelcies of Cavalry),—To call attention to the injustice done to those General Officers who have been appointed to Colonelcies of Cavalry Regiments since the 1st day of January 1873; and to move, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Royal Warrant, dated the 12th day of August 1873, "Revising the Rate of Pay granted to Colonels of Regiments of the Cavalry of the Line," may be cancelled, and that those Cavalry Officers who had purchased their troops previously to the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny may, on their appointment to Colonelcies of Cavalry Regiments, receive the emoluments to which they would have been entitled had no such Warrant been issued. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.—Telegraphic Communication,—Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Rules and Articles agreed to by the Telegraphic Conventions held at Geneva and Rome, and the increased cost of Telegraphic Communication with India consequent thereon.

POOR *Punch*, when he is melancholy now-a-days, is very maudlin indeed. He has already published some grim cartoons about the Famine, and whenever he gets a chance of saying anything on this subject he drops his grin and assumes a lugubrious face, which is not a comical sight, because everybody knows that the poor old fellow means to be quite pathetic. The last instance of his weakness about the Bengal Famine, which somehow has been the cause of more good jokes in India than *Punch* has uttered for a couple of years past, is exhibited in his Essence of Parliament. He makes a pun or two about Lord Northbrook, and then says sepulchrally, "Meanwhile, England rejoices that in the year's wrestle for life foresight has conquered Famine!" It's a pity he did not add, "and a great waste of public money." *Punch's* not very brilliant remark is significant not only on his own condition, but of the temper with which English journalists are content to regard Indian affairs. *Punch* means his remark to be a cheery justification of the deficit of twelve millions in the Indian Budget during the last twelve years, seven of which are due to public works and famine expenditure, and it cannot be denied that *Punch*, whom, like the rest of the English nation, the Bengal Famine has cost comparatively little, has more cause to assume a sentimental air of satisfaction than the Indian taxpayers.

A PAINFUL elopement case has occurred at Edinburgh, the parties involved occupying a highly respectable position in society. The delinquents are the wife of Colonel at present serving in India and a Free Church missionary. The lady, who is said to be highly accomplished and of prepossessing appearance, had resided with her husband for some years in India, and shortly after the birth of her fifth child had come to Edinburgh, and boarded herself and children with a respectable family in a village in the vicinity. In order, apparently, to further the education of her eldest boy, she engaged a Free Church divinity student as tutor, with whom, it appears, she became very intimate. Ultimately she removed from her lodgings in the village, and took up quarters near the residence of the tutor in Newington. By and by the tutor received an appointment as missionary to a station in an important town in the north, which he had not long occupied before he was followed by the lady. The intimate relations and frequent communications which took place between the parties became the subject of talk among the gossips of the town; but nothing of a scandalous nature was suspected until it was rumoured that the lady and the missionary had left the town on the same day for the south. Inquiry was of course made by the friends of the parties, who are traced to London. It is said that they are gone to America, but nothing has yet been definitively ascertained in Edinburgh as to their whereabouts. The five children have been left behind. It is said that the lady will have £700 in her own right in the event of certain circumstances occurring. It is also said that the husband of the lady will arrive in Edinburgh about the beginning of September, and that the case will then most likely come before the law courts. The lady is said to be about 35 years of age, and the missionary is reported to be her junior by ten years.

THE Norwegian papers are full of the marriage recently celebrated between an English gentleman and a gipsy girl bearing the name of Esmeralda. The gentleman is Mr. Hubert Smith, described as a landowner in Shropshire, and who, some time ago, made himself known in literature by a clever book entitled "Tent Life with English Gipsies in Norway," dedicated to King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway. It is stated that Esmeralda was born on his estate in Shropshire. She is, the Norwegian papers state, very handsome, a perfect type of the peculiar beauty of her race, of the sweetest temper, and richly gifted from the hands of nature. The last months she has passed in a Norwegian family, taking lessons in languages and music, and has astonished all by the wonderful progress made in so short a time, not less than by her gentle manners. The marriage was a civil one, being performed by the judge of the peace, but the rector of the parish attended the ceremony, and, as he had had the opportunity of knowing the bride during her stay in the neighbourhood, made a much-applauded speech in her honour. The Norwegian gipsies' friend, Mr. Eilert Sundt, who has devoted the best part of his life to the pulling down of the barrier erected by prejudice and traditional superstition between the gipsies and the rest of the community, and who has converted not a few of the nomadising tribe to settled and industrious life, had been invited to the marriage which had his full approval, but was prevented at the last moment from attending. Several notabilities from Christiania are mentioned among the guests, and the marriage was the occasion for numerous expressions of sympathy, especially from ladies who had made the acquaintance of the bride. After the solemnity the newly married couple left to spend their honeymoon in the venerable beech forest near Laurvig, the only one of the kind in Norway, affording ample commodities for tent life with gipsies.

FROM the Reports issued by the department of Agriculture for the week ending 27th ultimo, we gather that in Madras there has been some deficiency in the rainfall, throughout the whole province. From Bombay the reports continue generally favourable. In Bengal rain has been general throught the province, but in nearly half the districts, again, less in quantity than in the previous week. What has fallen has been of great benefit, but three-fourths of the districts need heavy rain to complete the transplanting of the amun, sown very late in the season, and for maturing the standing aous. In Hooghly the early rice and jute crops are fair, but the amun or late rice has been transplanted in a few thannas only, and in the remainder is lost. In Howrah the cry is still for more rain, and unless there is heavy fall shortly, the main rice crop will be at best lost. In Nuddea a fourth only of this great crop has only been planted out. In Moorshedabad prospects of the same crop continue to be in a critical state, but heavy rain is reported to have fallen on the last four days, though how far it extended is not yet known. In Tirhoot the continued drought is telling heavily on the crops generally; a heavy and immediate fall might save the rice crop to some extent, but it is believed to be almost lost in Mudhobannee, except where artificially irrigated. In Manbhoom again prospects have become worse, and scarcity next year is now almost certain over most of the district. It is still hoped that with seasonable rain the main rice crop in more than half the districts will be fair. The early rice and other minor food crops are still being harvested in places, with fair result with few exceptions. Indigo outturn is reported to be better in some parts than was expected; a fair crop of jute also is being reaped in places, but a want of water to steep it in is complained of; the loss by floods and excessive rainfall in Orissa is inconsiderable and in a few places only. Great damage by floods is reported in Rajmehal.

WE have received, by the courtesy of the representative of the *New York Herald* in London, a copy of a telegram received at the office of that journal from the Carlist head quarters, giving the text of an appeal addressed by Don Carlos to the Christian Powers. The document, which is in French, and dated the 6th of August, begins by setting forth that the writer is King of Spain by right, and that he reigns as a matter of fact over a vast portion of the kingdom. He calls on the Christian Powers to judge him by his acts and not by the calumnies circulated against him. "I wish," he says, "that they should judge between the anonymous Government of Madrid and myself." He only appealed to arms when all pacific measures proved useless, and now he has obtained a real plebiscite in the willingness of so many thousands of Spaniards to shed their blood for him. He points to the enthusiasm of his army and the victories it has already won, and denies the accusations brought against it of barbarity. In proof he appeals to those who have been Carlist prisoners. Let them say how they have been treated. His enemies have indeed been guilty of such atrocities that he has been obliged to condemn to death murderers and incendiaries, but of those condemned only one in ten has been executed. If the Governments of Europe wish to know the truth, let them send their representatives to the scene of hostilities, that they may judge for themselves. It has been alleged that a German has been shot for acting as a newspaper correspondent. "That is false." The person in question was taken with a revolver at the head of a band of incendiaries, and was condemned by a council of war. The same course should be followed again if an incendiary or a spy had to be dealt with. A foreigner who takes part in a civil war places himself outside the protection of the international laws of war, and must take the consequences. In order to avoid international complication, Don Carlos declares that he has refused the services offered to him by foreigners. He does not believe in foreign intervention to support a regime based upon treason, and whose motive is rapacity. Still, if it should come, "we should await it with the same serenity as we awaited at the beginning of the war the battalions of the Republican army." He and his army will conquer, or die to the last man beside their guns, crying "Vive l'Espagne." "But no!" the manifesto concludes, "there will be no intervention; my conciliatory sentiments assure me of it. I am full of faith in the Christian Powers, and I feel in my heart that God is with us. I desire to entertain with all nations the most cordial relations, and as guardian of the honour of Spain I shall seek to preserve the dignity and the greatness which I come to restore to her, and which are the surest guarantee of the peace that she needs."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 14TH AUGUST.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Commander N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 14th ult. on board. She left Suez on the 21st, and Aden on the 26th August. The following is the list of passegers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Watson & infant.
Miss Möller.
Mr Sooty.
Navy Lieut Drake, R.N.
Mr J Glendinning and child.
Mr W Kirk.
Mr E Minors.
Mr Auderjee Cowasjee.

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr and Mrs D Oliveria.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Sachs.
Mr S Bates.
Mr L Cameron.

FROM SUEZ—H E the Burmese Ambassador, 2 friends, and 5 attendants.

FROM ADEN—Captain Emmerton and 3 Natives.

The Gwalior experienced on the first part of the passage after leaving Aden moderate monsoon, and latterly light monsoon and fine weather.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August, 14.)

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Aug. 7 by commission, when the Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

The paragraph in the Royal Speech which refers to non-interference in the affairs of Spain, has met with universal approbation in that country, and on the Continent generally.

The principal foreign news of the week is the escape of ex-Marshal Bazaine from the island of Ste. Marguerite. He is supposed to have taken temporary refuge in Brussels.

The Spanish Republican Government has been recognised by Germany, England, and France. The recognised by Germany, Italy, and Austria, is expected to follow.

Don Carlos has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *New York Herald*. The Pretender speaks very hopefully of his prospects, and exhibits no alarm from the recognition of the present Spanish Government by the principal European Powers.

Troubles have arisen in the Mississippi district owing to a conflict between the whites and the negroes, which required the aid of the military to subdue.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal still occupies the attention of the public mind in America.

The cotton crop in South Carolina has suffered severely from caterpillars.

News from the West Coast of Africa speaks of a revolt of certain tribes subject to the rule of the King of Ashantee.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, is expected to leave Osborne for Balmoral next week, where Her Majesty will remain till next October.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been visiting Plymouth for the purpose of opening the new Guildhall of that town.

The Princess of Wales is about to visit her royal relations in Denmark.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany with their children, have been visiting the Queen at Osborne during the past week. Their imperial highnesses have now left England for the continent.

The health of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold is improving daily.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mutu Coomara Swamy, member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

It is reported that Mr. Walter Carew Cocks, principal clerk, Exchequer and Audit Department, has been appointed auditor to the India Office in the place of Sir C. R. M. Jackson, lately deceased. The salary is £1,000 a-year, rising to £1,200.

An Order in Council declares the port of Shanghai a foreign port of registry, and lays down regulations respecting the registry of British ships there.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Gordon, Ben. S.C., has been appointed Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

The North Durham election petition has collapsed.

Sir James Fergusson has resigned the Governorship of New Zealand, and will be succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby.

Dr. Kenealy has given notice of his intention of appealing to the judges against the resolutions of the benchers of Gray's-inn.

Action is being taken in many parishes of the kingdom, under the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act, in order to put a stop to Ritualistic practices in the Church of England.

Grouse shooting on the Scottish moors commenced on Aug. 12, but the weather in the Highlands has been very wet and cold of late, which is not favourable to the sport.

Great progress is making with the new Channel steamers. The Dicey, the first of the series, was launched last week, and the Bessemer saloon ship is expected to follow in the autumn.

The Oriental Bank Corporation notify that the coupons of the Chilian Five per Cent. Loan of 1873, due the 1st proximo, and also the bonds drawn on July 13, amounting to £23,000, will be payble at their office on and after the 1st of September.

No alteration has been made in the Bank rate during the past week, and the money market continues in a satisfactory condition.

Further extracts from the Report of the Select Committee on Indian Finance appear in our columns to-day.

The new Act on India Councils received the royal assent last week; and Her Majesty is now empowered to increase the number of the Council to six persons.

Numerous complaints are coming forward of the sad mismanagement of the railways on the Bank holiday by overcrowding the carriages and want of punctuality. It is expected that legal proceedings will be taken by some of the inconvenienced passengers.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK—The Earl of Annesley; Sir John Walsham; Lady Berners; J. T. Maule, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. N. Hobart, Mad. Ret.; A. Durham, Bo. Ret.; Conductor M. Norton, Bo. Ordnance Dept.; Vice-Admiral Castle; S. Caswell, Esq., J.P. for Blackwater Clare; Sir J. T. Kemp, Bart.; Lady William Russell.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 14.)

Admiralty, 12th August, 1874.

Mr. Alfred Wood, Engineer, has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer, in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 29th July, 1874.

Admiralty, 13th August, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Surgeon Alexander G. Bain has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th instant.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 14.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 14th August, 1874.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

Major-General Alexander Low, C.B., to be Colonel, in succession to Major-General Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., transferred to the 6th Dragoons. Dated 1st August 1874.

6th Regiment of Dragoons.

Major-General Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel, in succession to Lieutenant-General Lewis Duncan Williams, deceased. Dated 1st August, 1874.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with attention the article in your "Overland Summary" of July 17th on cotton mills in India. In continuation and support of your views, I wish to say that existing or intending investors in mills in India have no just grounds for becoming scared at the handful of existing and projected mills in your country. The export of cotton goods and yarns to India from England may be fairly set down, in yards of cloth, at one hundred and five millions monthly; to produce this about one hundred thousand power looms and ten million spindles are requisite, equal to an investment of thirty million pounds sterling. This has to be done before India displaces with her own mills what Lancashire sends her at the present time. All that Indian investors need to look to for years to come is, that they put their money into concerns which have been honestly floated, and are likely to be honestly and skilfully managed.

OUTLOOK.

Manchester, 14th Aug.

THE DHOBIES OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad to see you have called attention to that filthy disease, the "*Dhobie's Itch*," as it is quite time something was done to put a stop to it.

We are at the mercy of the Dhobies, and I certainly think it is time the Municipality regulated their actions, and prevented them spreading disease broad-cast through the city.

That it comes from our clothes is generally agreed, and I have heard it asserted that it arises from the soap and congee the Dhobies use, which are composed of some villainous ingredients, of which the products of the cow form the chief item.

It is perfectly horrifying to think each time we put on a clean shirt we are innoculating ourselves with itch; but it is so, and I believe I am not far wrong in saying women and even infants are alike sufferers with men.

Of course, as it never kills, sanitary officers ignore it, their business being, I presume, confined to diseases which figure in a death return; but that the disease prevails now very extensively, I can, from personal knowledge, assert, for I know at least a dozen friends who have it now, or have had it during the last two months.

No one knows better than our public-spirited townman, Dr. Blaney, the extent of this disease, and he would confer a lasting benefit to the community if he could show how it could be eradicated.

I am not malicious, but I should like to hear some of the members of the Town Council suffered from it, in which case I fancy we should soon see "*vengeance on the Dhobies.*"

SOAP.

Bombay, 1st Sept.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	August—1874. 24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·763	·734	·694	·705	·728	·789	·807
Temperature of the Air	81·5	81·2	81·3	80·7	79·7	77·2	80·6
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·3	76·7	76·9	77·1	76·3	74·8	77·1
Dew Point	75·8	75·4	75·3	75·8	75·1	73·9	75·8
Relative Humidity of Air	·830	·857	·844	·852	·858	·839	·858
Extent of cloud-Sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	·74	·62	·52	·66	·78	·80	·48
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·7	83·8	85·1	84·9	83·9	80·1	84·9
Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	76·0	75·9	77·0	77·5	77·2	73·8	74·6
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement of Air in 24 hours	323	476	367	266	232	161	211
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·18	·24	0·43	0·17	0·05	0·70	0·94

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 30th Aug. 71 inches 11 cents.

(a) W, WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
(b) WSW, SW, WSW.
(c) WSW, W, WSW.
(d) WSW, W, WSW, S, WNW, WSW, SW.
(e) WSW, W, WSW, W, NNE, SSE, E, NE, SSE.
(f) SW, W, E, SE, SSW, W.
(g) SSE, ESE, SE, WSW, W.

HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

6TH DAY—TUESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

MATCH No. 8—THE CARBINE DERBY, EUROPEANS.—Open only to the N. C. O. and men of those troops, 16th Lancers, and Batteries Royal Artillery, which have subscribed ten rupees. Rifle R. A. Carbine. Distance 100 yards. Entrance 8 annas. H. P. S. 28. No. of entries, 43. No. of competitors, 37.

Prize.	Rs.	Names.	Distance. 100 yds.
1	22	Corpl. Biddulph, 16th	27
2	17	Qr.-Mr.-Sjt. Tardiff, R.A.	27
3	12	Br. Clarke, R. A.	26
4	12	Gr. Young, R. A.	24
5	12	Gr. Edwards, R. A.	24
6	7	Gr. Eames, R. A.	24
7	7	Pt. Doughty, 16th	24
8	6	Gr. Fox, R. A.	24
9	5	Br. Hayden, R. A.	24
10	5	Capt. Irwin, R. A.	23
11	5	Qr. Mr. Sjt. Waters, R.A.	23
12	5	Pr. Davis, 16th	23
13	5	Gr. Lemming, R. A.	23
14	5	Gr. Arthur, R. A.	23
15	5	Gr. Agan, R. A.	23

MATCH No. 20.—THE RIFLE DERBY.—Open to all comers. Rifle, any not under ·577 bore. Ammunition, any. Distance, 200 yards. Entrance, Rs. 1. H. P. S. 28. No. of entries, 196. No of competitors, 179.

Prize	Rs.	Names.	Distance. 200 yards.
1	55	Pt. Feely, 107th	25
2	45	Pt. Plant, 76th	25
3	35	Capt. Bartlett, 76th	25
4	35	Pt. Beckett, 76th	25
5	30	Pt. Ross, 76th	24
6	30	Major Sinclair, R. A.	24
7	30	Pt. Vaughan, 76th	24
8	30	Pt. Francis, 107th	24
9	30	Pt. Scrivens, 76th	24
10	30	Pt. Chesterman, 76th	24

MATCH No. 13—THE NATIVE DERBY—Open only to the native officers, N. C. O. and men of those regiments whose native ranks have *bona fide* subscribed Rs 30. Rifle, Enfield M. L. Carbine E. M. L. Distance 100 yards. Entrance 4 annas. H. P. S. 28. Number of entries, 206. Number of competitors, 574.

Prize.	Rs.	Names.	Distance. 100 yards.
1	29	Lutchmon, 1st H. C	26
2	23	Emonallee, 1st H. C.	25
3	18	Baboo, 3rd	25
4	18	Dennis, 3rd	25
5	13	Narrainswamy, 3rd	25
6	13	Hoganikloo, 29th	25
7	13	Chinniah, 29th	25
8	13	Veeranab, 40th	25
9	11	Mahomed Mooltance, 29th	24
10	11	Amundon Sing, 1st H. C.	24
11	11	Shaik Audum, 29th	24
12	11	Syed Rhymon, 3rd	24
13	11	Mahomed Yacoob (B), 3rd	24
14	10	Antony, S. M.	24
15	10	Mahomed Yacoob (D), 3rd	24
16	10	Shaik Hyder, 3rd	24
17	10	Mahomed Saib, 3rd	24
18	10	Atchana, 29th	24
19	10	Shaik Ally, 29th	24
20	10	Annaswamy, 3rd	24

(MATCH No. 14—H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE—Native Troops—in progress).

7TH DAY—WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

MATCH No. 22.—THE N. I. R. A. MEDAL CONTEST.—Open to all comers. Rifle, any. Ammunition, any. Distance, 300 yards. Rounds 9. Entrance 2 Rupees. H. P. S. 39. No. of entries, 108. No. of competitors, 96.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. Only one sighting shot allowed.
2. Fourth Class Rifles allowed 3 points.
3. Second Class Rifles allowed 1 point.

Prize	Rs.	Names	Distance. 300 yds.
1	83	Private Scrivens, 76th	33
2	63	Pt. Grey, 107th	32
3	58	Sgt. Bolton, 76th	32
4	58	Pt. Walmsley, 76th	32
5	53	Mr. Marrett	31

(MATCHES Nos. 10 and 14—H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS—in progress.)

8TH DAY—THURSDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

MATCH No. 14—H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SECOND PRIZE.—Rs. 116, presented by H. E. Sir F. P. Haines, Commander-in-Chief, for competition by N. C. O. and men of the Native Corps, H. S. F. Rifle, Enfield M. L. Distance 400 yards. Entrance 4 annas. H. P. S. 28. No. of entries, 380. No. of competitors, 357.

Prize.	Rs.	Names.	Distance. 400 yards.
1	35	Mootoosawmy, 6th	35
2	30	Kolliah, 3rd	24
3	25	Mahomed Ally, 6th	24
4	20	Lutchmon, 6th	22
5	20	Shumsoodeen, 6th	21
6	20	Syed Rhymon, 3rd	21
7	17	Veeranah, 29th	21
8	17	Vankel Kisteral, 29th	20
9	16	Abdul Rhymon, 40th	20
10	16	Shaik Audum, 29th	19

EXTRA MATCH.—THE OFFICERS' SWEEPSTAKES.—Open to all officers. Rifle, Snider. Distance 200, 500, 700 yards. Entrance, 5 rupees (no public money added). H. P. S. 60. No. of entries, 19. No. of competitors, 19.

Prize.	Rs.	Names	200yds	500yds	700yds	Total.
1st	53	Capt. Baber	33	17	17	51
2nd	42	Major Smith, R.A.	18	17	16	51

MATCH No. 10.—H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S FIRST PRIZE.—Rupees 116, presented by H. E. Sir F. P. Haines, Commander-in-Chief, for competition by the N. C. O. and men of the European corps H. S. F. Rifle, Snider, Carbine Snider, Enfield M. L. Distance 400 yds. Entrance eight annas. H. P. S. 28. No. of entries, 201. No. of competitors, 159.

Prize	Rs.	Names	Distance. 400 yds.
1	35	Pt. Russ, 76th	27
2	30	Pt. Cheethan, 76th	27
3	25	Pt. Monger, 76th	27
4	20	Sgt. Bechett, 76th	26
5	20	Pt. Vaughan, 76th	26
6	20	Pt. Butmell, 76th	26
7	17	Pt. Jemmett, 76th	25
8	17	Pt. Mullis, 107th	25
9	16	Pt. Ryan, 76th	25
10	16	Br. Murray, R.A.	25

*(Ties) Chetham 3—Monger 2.

EXTRA MATCH—INTER REGIMENTAL.—Eight of all rank, 16th Lancers. V. Eight of all rank Royal Artillery. Rifle, R. A. Carbine. Distance 200-500 yards. Entrance 16

tions, the excitable character of the people, and the many causes of conflict which are supplied to them by diversities of race and creed impose upon every Indian Government a special obligation to repress with an unfaltering hand the first beginnings of disorder. Compared to the primary importance of this duty, the question whether it should be performed by civil or military agency must take a secondary rank. Nothing is gained by withholding military support until the insufficiency of the police has been ascertained by experiment, but during the time which elapses while the proof is being worked out, extensive loss of life and property may occur, and passions may be excited from which serious calamities may flow. On the other hand, the early display of a sufficient force will tend to save life, by depriving the disorderly of all hope of impunity." The Parsees have elicited a very important expression of opinion—one quite adverse to that held by the Government of Bombay, but quite in accordance with law and precedent in India. By the publication of this order a repetition of the mistake of the Governor and Government of Bombay can hardly be possible, and the Parsees may rest quite satisfied on that head.

(*Hour*, August 10.)

We have heard it epigrammatically put by a statesman of high authority, that in the commencement of revolutions it may be often more humane to fire an hour too soon than an hour too late. This, though not literally true, contains the germ of the principle for which we are contending. If the military are withheld in India until after contending factions have committed themselves to actual battle, and the police have in vain struggled with both parties, it is almost certain that the military, when called out, must have to cause no inconsiderable loss of life, which might have been altogether spared had they appeared upon the scene before any contention began. It is to be regretted that the Governor of Bombay and his council did not sufficiently appreciate the differences which exist between the conditions of England and India, and were thus induced to make a fallacious application to latter of principles which only hold good with respect to the former. At all events, Lord Salisbury has now laid down the proper practice to be observed on all future occasions, and we make no doubt that, while the Secretary of State has enunciated the true rules for the guidance of the authorities, he had at the same time taken the most effectual means for checking parties of different creeds and races desirous of taking the law into their own hands throughout the length and breadth of India.

(*Times*, Aug. 10.)

A Parliamentary Return, issued on Friday, relating to the riots at Bombay on the 15th and 16th of February contains various papers which give as complete an account as could be desired on the origin and nature of these disturbances, and full statements of the several views of the conduct of the Bombay Government taken by the parties interested. We printed on Saturday the concluding despatch from Lord Salisbury to the Governor-General, dated July 9, which confirms and enforces the opinion expressed upon the subject by the Governor General and Council in their despatch of June 2. No candid reader of the present Return can refuse his assent to this opinion. Lord Salisbury says in plain terms that the Government of Bombay have committed an error which might have involved more serious consequences. It is of high importance that the principle which has led to an error of this nature should be speedily and radically corrected. Everybody knows what a price this country has paid in times past for misunderstanding the nature of Eastern sentiments and prejudices, and we are bound to take every opportunity of establishing some fixed rule of policy in dealing with popular excitement in general, more especially with that most dangerous species of agitation which arises from religious enthusiasm. Our policy in these matters should, above all, be thoroughly established, and thoroughly understood among all classes of our Indian subjects.

It happens, unfortunately, that the Mahomedans of Bombay inhabit a district of the city where they are in close proximity to the Parsees. Fire-temples and Mosques stand almost side by side, although the two races are committed to an irreconcilable religious hostility with each other. Besides this unfailing cause of bitterness, they are severed by rivalries of a political nature. Among both castes are to be found intelligent and faithful servants of the Government, and valuable members of the Legislative Council. The educated of both castes aspire equally to Government employments, and both are equally entitled to the impartial regard and the equal protection of the Government. Under these circumstances, it cannot be other than a serious mistake which has produced in one body, and that the most generally educated and European in its instincts, the impression of special hostility towards them on the part of the Government. The most remarkable document contained in the present Return is the Memorial of the Parsees of Bombay to Lord Salisbury, bearing date, it may be noticed, two months after the occurrences of the riots, and signed by upwards of 8,000 of the community. It does not appear what answer has been sent to this elaborate document, but the last despatch of Lord Salisbury refers to it shortly as containing a prayer for inquiries which are superfluous, and showing a needless anxiety for the reputation of the Parsee community, considering their "well-known loyalty and public spirit." We are not sure that allegations of this Memorial do not deserve somewhat more particular consideration. The pretext of the outbreak was an inconsiderate expression in the historical essay published by a Parsee upon the life of Mahomet. It is admitted that this provocation, such as it was, did not afford the slightest justification of the riot of the 13th of February. The author of the book claims, moreover, to have suppressed every passage in his authorities which was likely in the remotest degree to hurt the religious feelings of the Mahomedans, and avers that the offensive term which he employed would not bear the interpretation put upon it by the Mahomedan translator. On this we pronounce no opinion, but it certainly is not likely that many of the Mahomedan rioters, most of whom appear to have been Seedees and foreign Arabs from the port, could have ever seen the objectionable work, and the Parsees charge the Mahomedans with a preconcerted design of which this was merely the pretext. They prove, by extracts from two Mahomedan works published in Bombay within the last few years, that expressions much more offensive, applied to the founder and the tenets of the Parsee religion, have been freely permitted. At any rate, the Parsee community cannot be held responsible for any casual expression which might have given offence to the uneducated and bigotted mass of those who took the offensive in the riots. The author resigned into the hands of the police the remainder of the copies of his work, and those which were in the possession of purchasers were also "temporarily intrusted" to the same custody. The Parsees complain that the suppression of the book was illegitimate, ill-advised, and inconsistent with the principle of religious toleration and free discussion. The intolerance of the Mahomedans was, however, not satisfied with this considerable concession. It is admitted in a public journal of their own that they held themselves entitled to see all the copies of the work publicly destroyed, and that the riots of the 13th were the consequence of their unreasonable desire not being gratified. However this may be, according to the Parsees, the state of feeling among them was well known at least two days before the Mahomedan Sabbath, and it was fully expected that on that day dangerous outrages would be attempted. A distinct warning was given to the police that the Mahomedans were still dissatisfied meditating revenge. Four days before men were addressing crowds of their co-religionists from the steps of the Mosques, and demanding the life of the author of the book and the punishment of his caste-fellows. The authorities deemed that enough precaution had been taken in the suppression of the book and the recommendation to the author to absent himself temporarily from Bombay. Conflicting accounts are given as to how long a time the rioters had to work their will before the police came to the rescue, but it is certain that it was long enough to enable them to defile two Fire temples, plunder several houses, and beat a number of Parsees, one of whom died of his wounds. The Commissioner of Police seems to have placed too much confidence in the ability or will of the better sort of Mahomedans, many of whom are in the police force, to restrain the violence of their fellows, and the result was that the lives and properties of the Parsees were left at the mercy of crowds of riotous fanatics.

What Lord Salisbury, however, marks for especial animadversion is the view taken of the question by Sir Philip Wodehouse. The Governor, in the first place, is said to have refused to credit the reports of the critical state of the public peace. Now, the police force of Bombay, whatever may be the ability and energy of its officers, to be inadequate in respect of numbers to its duties under ordinary circumstances. A larger force than at the time existed was emphatically recommended by Colonel Bruce in 1865, but, in spite of the opinion of so experienced a police officer, the force was reduced at three successive periods, in 1868, 1871, and 1872. The police have no barracks, lines, or other suitable central quarters, and, in consequence, they live scattered about the city, and on sudden emergencies the reserve force cannot be readily collected. Further, we learn that when the Provincial service system was commenced in 1870, £10,000 per annum was allotted to the Presidency as a contribution in aid of the police of the city of Bombay. The Government of Bombay appears, however, in the exercise of a discretion which it is allowed to possess, not to have appropriated this sum to its original purpose. In the face of all these disadvantages on the part of the police force, and the growing excitement of the disputants on both sides, Sir Philip Wodehouse refused to call out the military until the police had been proved to be insufficient to keep the peace. Strange as it may seem, he more than once asked the Parsees if they were quite unable to defend themselves," and recommended them not to depend wholly on the Government, but to "form themselves into what they call in England special constables." The next day occurred more extended rioting and loss of life. Still more, the Mahomedan festival of the Moharrum was at hand. In view of this the Governor at last called out the military, and sent for reinforcements of cavalry, infantry, and artillery from Poona. Lord Salisbury expresses the distinct dissent of Her Majesty's Government from the theory of their duty conceived by the Government of Bombay. The idea of leaving rival religious sects to keep the peace as well as they can by self-defence would be, indeed, a perilous species of policy. Bombay is so much and so happily under the influence of European ideas that the Governor may sometimes forget that he is in Asia; but it is evident that even in Bombay the moderation, industry, and intelligence of the Parsees are no security against deadly feuds of Race and Religion. We trust that any opportunities which may occur of restoring their confidence in the full capacity of the Government to protect all subjects of the English Crown, whatever their private means of defending themselves, will not be neglected, and that a reform of the police system, and some modification of the views of the Bombay administration as to the incidence of responsibility, will render the recurrence of such disturbances impossible.

(*Standard*, Aug. 12.)

The decision of the Marquis of Salisbury in the case of the Bombay riots of February last seems at rest a question with respect to which, one would think, there ought never to have been serious doubts entertained. The cause of the riots, as may be recollected, was the publication, in one of the native languages, by a Parsee, of a Life of Mohammed, in which one of the Prophet's concubines was spoken of as a "kept mistress," for want of a more appropriate word. The phrase was regarded by the Musulmans of Bombay as insulting to the founder of their religion, and caused so much excitement amongst them that the Commissioner of Police of the city sent for the author of the Life, and recommended him to suppress it. He took the advice so far that he collected all the copies of the book in his own and his friends' possession, and placed them in the hands of the Commissioner of Police. This part of the affair is much dwelt upon by the Parsees, as showing that the excitement prevailing among the Mohammedans was known to the police, and, as a matter of fact, it does prove it unquestionably. However, on this act of expiation being made known to the Musulmans, the leading men amongst them called a meeting of their co-religionists, and counselled forgiveness of the offence. Unfortunately, this counsel proved vain, for on the very same evening a mob of the lowest class of Mahommedans attacked the houses and fire temples of the Parsees, ransacking and defiling two or three temples, and wrecking and plundering the houses. Order was with difficulty restored by the police. A deputation of the leading Parsees then waited upon the Governor, told him that their community was "panic-stricken," and begged him to call out the military for their protection. Sir P. Wodehouse not only refused, but very indiscreetly asked them repeatedly if they could do nothing in their own defence; and finally recommended the members of the community to enrol themselves as special constables. The apprehensions of the Parsees were inflamed by this answer; and when it became known to them that a Musulman was to be buried on the 15th in a graveyard which lies in the midst of their quarter, they jumped to the conclusion that another attack upon them was meditated. Accordingly they assembled in large numbers; another riot took place, in which the Parsees seem to have been the aggressors, and which it cost the police much trouble to suppress. After this second disturbance the Governor collected a strong military force, placed guns in position, and prohibited the Moharrum processions—yearly quasi religious processions—to which the more ignorant Mohammedans attach much importance. Peace was at once restored, and has not since been disturbed for a single instant.

As the Parsees thought that they had been illtreated they petitioned the Secretary of State for India to order an inquiry into the origin of the riots and the conduct of the Government of Bombay, and they particularly complained that the police did not make proper use of the information they possessed, that the military were not called out early enough, and that the Governor of Bombay showed an animus against the Parsees. As might have been expected, the Marquis of Salisbury, in his decision, finds not the smallest ground for the allegation that Sir P. Wodehouse was prejudiced against the Parsees. The brief sketch the occurrences which we have just given is sufficient to show that when once he became convinced that more vigorous measures were requisite for their protection he acted with all the energy that became him, and by his prohibition of the Moharrum processions and the display of force with which he accompanied the prohibition, he quelled the Mohammedan fanaticism which not likely soon to forget. But while the impartiality of the Governor of Bombay is not for a moment to be impugned, it is unfortunately not possible to say as much of his judgment. In his reply to the Parsee deputation above referred to, he distinctly lays down the doctrine that the military are not to be called out until it has been shown that the police are incapable of coping with rioters, and in his dispatches to the Government of India and the Secretary of State he repeats the same doctrine with even more circumstantiality. Hence the strangely indiscreet advice committed by him in recommending the Parsees to take measures for their own defence. Now, as is ably pointed out by the Marquis of Salisbury, this doctrine is one which has grown up in England, and, except in communities of English descent, is utterly untenable. It supposes that the people govern themselves, that the great majority are devotedly attached to the laws and system of government under which they live, and that at the call of the proper authorities they are ready to turn out and defend order at what ever inconvenience, cost, or danger to themselves. Amongst such a people it is palpably evident that indiscriminate resort to military force would not be endured, and ought to be resorted to only when it become clear that the civil power is unable to restore order. But what answer is there to such a people as that we have been describing and the fanatical Mahommedan and Parsee sects of Bombay? None in the least. It is clearly our first duty to protect those who cannot protect themselves, and to take such early and visibly sufficient precautions against a threatened outbreak as will ensure their non-occurrences. For these reasons, then, the principle upon which the Governor of Bombay acted was demonstrably erroneous. It is well that it was adopted in a case in which there was no serious danger, and it is well better that it was avowed in such a form as challenged the Secretary of State for a decision upon it. The decision has been given so distinctly as will prevent a similar error in the future. Not only does the Marquis of Salisbury agree with Lord Northbrook that to allow riot to grow to such a head as to be able to defy the police is politically dangerous, and that, consequently, the military in this Bombay case were not called out early enough, he also gives it as his opinion that the police did not properly use the information they possessed—that is to say, did not sufficiently provide against an outbreak of the Mohammedan anger known to have been excited by the "Life of Mohammed." But while censuring the Commissioner of Police for suppressing the book, and yet taking no measures to show the Musulmans that he did so through no fear of them, the Secretary of State pays a well-established, and consolidating the finances of the country and the credit of the Government, and by giving the country that rest which it has never enjoyed since the time of Charles V. I desire to restore to Spain something of her ancient grandeur. This will be my task, and my only task."

"Your Majesty, in referring to the kind of government it is proposed to give to Spain, spoke of the Cortes. Might I ask the nature of the Cortes."

"Certainly.—Cortes fully and fairly elected by the people, Cortes which will reflect the feelings, interests, wishes, and sentiments of the people, and not constitute a mere body of factious politicians who are powerless for good, and strong only for evil. We do not want men who find their way into the Legislature for the mere purpose of furthering their own private interests, of promulgating doctrines which overthrow the basis of society and end in barricades."

"Turning to the subject of modern progress and civilization, the King remarked:—

"'I wish Spain to march forward in progress and enlightenment, and not to remain behind her sister nations in science and education, because without these she would be also outstripped in the race for wealth and prosperity. But there is something radically wrong in the modern currents of thought and modern systems of education. The world is rushing into gross materialism and unbelief—a materialism which, if not checked, will end in the extinction of the human race. The fault of all this lies in the modern Godless system of education, the modern methods of investigation. The so-called savants of to-day, who will be called fools by the savants of 20 years hence, wish us to discard the truth which has borne the test of ages, and to accept their whimsical theories instead. Spain shall never do this if I can help it. Religion and education should go hand in hand, and assist each other, for science without religion is blind. I have not yet had time to elaborate a system of education for the Spanish people, because my attention up to this moment has been occupied by more pressing matters; but,' added the King with a smile, 'when I have conquered my throne, and restored peace and order, it will be time to consider education.'

"I ventured to put a question to him with regard to his intentions respecting Cuba, but he is evidently to much absorbed in the present to think much of the future. He said enough, however, to convince me that he could never consent to any arrangement involving a secession of Spanish territory. He would offer a free pardon and amnesty to the rebels, and guarantee a Government honestly and wholly devoted to the interests of Cuba, and opposed in principle to slavery; he would abolish it in Cuba with all speed."—*Times*.

DON CARLOS.

One of the Correspondents of the *New York Herald* has recently had an interview with Don Carlos, which he describes in a letter to that journal. The following extracts have been sent to us by Mr. James Gordon Bennett:—

"Elorio, Aug. 4.

"It was always the practice of the old Spanish Monarchs to receive and to converse with everybody who desired it. Every Spaniard, as a rule, was deemed to possess the right to address the Sovereign, and Don Carlos, acting up to his tradition, is not the first instance in which the peasantry, talks with them, shakes hands with them, and does not disdain even that horrible Spanish soup, which he seems to swallow with avidity, thus showing that he has the stomach of a soldier. Thus he makes himself generally popular, and the result is that the people are ready to follow him even to death. It was not, therefore, difficult for the representative of the *New York Herald* to obtain an interview.

"You have only to prove that you are really what you represent yourself to be in order to be received. I found that the Pretender resided in a very large house (even Spanish peasants live in palatial houses as far as size goes, if not splendour) the ground floor being occupied as a stable. I was received in a very friendly manner. The King, addressing me, said, 'We are pleased to have you with us as the representative of a fair and impartial journal; in fact, we are always glad to have Correspondents, if they will tell the truth and nothing but the truth. We do not ask favours from any of them; we want no partiality. We are not without faults, and therefore are ready to take the responsibility of our actions; but our cause is so good that we do not fear the light of day. The false news spread by our enemies is both audacious and persistent, and they possess the means of giving it publicity through the various telegraphic agencies. We are but too glad to have honest journalists with us, so that they may gather evidence to show the absurdity of the stories which are floated in regard to Carlist atrocities.' We have not at our disposal the means of making known the true state of things, while our enemies by reiteration would in the end make the world believe that we were really the monsters and cruel beings they desire to represent us. We therefore extend a cordial welcome to the *New York Herald* Correspondent.' 'I hope, your Majesty,' I remarked, 'that I shall not meet with the fate of the German Correspondent, Captain Schmidt.' 'Ah!' said Don Carlos, 'there is no danger, I think. Captain Schmidt was arrested under very suspicious circumstances, was tried by a Court-martial, found guilty, and executed as a spy. Nevertheless, I regret that my order to spare his life, in common with the others, arrived too late.' 'Do your Majesty apprehend any danger from German intervention on account of his execution?' Not all. The German Government knows very well that any foreigner, of whatever nationality, throwing himself into the midst of an internecine conflict like that at present going on in Spain does it at his own risk and peril, and although I repeat that I regret it exceedingly, yet it is an occurrence which must be avoided. As to intervention, the detestation of Spaniards with regard to interference in their own affairs is great that German intervention would do me more good than harm. Those who are now against me would at once favour me; there would be but one army in Spain and I should be its chief.'

"Of course I did not expect a free discussion of the political aspect of the question, but I heard enough to enable me to assert that his views are far more liberal than has generally been supposed. I am quite sure that his policy will be one of absolute non-intervention in respect of foreign affairs. He said, 'Spain has been so impoverished by revolutions and wars and changes of Government that it would require my whole life to restore to her that degree of prosperity I wish her to enjoy. This can only be accomplished by a long and fruitful season of tranquil liberal repose, by cultivating the arts of peace, re-establishing and consolidating the finances of the country and the credit of the Government, and by giving the country that rest which it has never enjoyed since the time of Charles V. I desire to restore to Spain something of her ancient grandeur. This will be my task, and my only task."

"'Your Majesty, in referring to the kind of government it is proposed to give to Spain, spoke of the Cortes. Might I ask the nature of the Cortes.'

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THE ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 9-30 p.m.

Early this morning a rumour got into circulation that ex-Marshal Bazaine had escaped from the Island of Ste. Marguerite. Some of the morning papers mentioned it under reserve, but on the appearance of the official Journal all doubt was removed, for it announced that the escape happened on Sunday night, and that the Government had ordered an inquiry. "Those," it added, "who procured or facilitated the escape will be punished according to law. The Government are resolved not to let such acts be committed with impunity." The despatch announcing the escape was sent off from Ste. Marguerite at 11 yesterday morning, and reached the Government about 2, while Marshal MacMahon was opening the Exhibition organized by the Central Union at the Palace of Industry. The Minister of the Interior immediately telegraphed for further particulars, and directed measures to be taken for facilitating the inquiry about to be instituted. That first inquiry will be confined to a very limited area, for two persons only —Madame Bazaine and Colonel Villette—were authorized to stay in the island, and that on condition of scrupulously conforming to the same rules as the prisoner himself. M. Bazaine, as has been already mentioned, was constantly soliciting a relaxation of the rules imposed on him, and the refusal seemed to irritate him a good deal. In the course of Sunday Madame Bazaine left the island and repaired to the main land, M. Bazaine remaining at Ste. Marguerite with Colonel Villette. During that afternoon the prisoner had a long conversation with the Governor of the prison, walking with him and Colonel Villette on the terrace overlooking the sea. Without betraying the least anxiety, he retired about 10 o'clock, bidding the Governor good night. It has been ascertained that the three separate locks which shut in his apartments were not tampered with, while there is no indication of his having escaped by a window, which is 3½ metres from the ground, so that a man of his age and corpulence could not have leapt from it. It seems equally clear that the escape was effected after 5 o'clock on Monday morning, for two soldiers have declard that at half-past 5 they saw the prisoner on the terrace below his apartments. This, indeed, is probable enough. A sentinel, who had received the most stringent orders, was on watch on the terrace till 5 o'clock, when he was relieved, because daylight was supposed to dispense with the necessity for his presence. Once on the terrace, which overhangs the stream, Bazaine is thought to have descended by means of a knotted rope, and to have been received by a boat which had stationed itself there before dawn, and which immediately conveyed him to a steamer plying between Marseilles and the Italian coast, which had diverged from its route in order to await the boat. M. Bazaine is said to have landed on the coast at San Remo, and to have there taken the Turin and Basle train, reaching Brussels at 7 this morning; but the latter part of this statement seems improbable. It is difficult to conceive M Bazaine lowering himself by a knotted rope from precipitous rocks overhanging the sea; the agility requisite for such a feat requires a younger and more supple man. The story of the boat proceeding stealthily at night under the rocks against which it would infallibly have been dashed to pieces is also improbable, and the mathematical precision with which this boat met a steamer under way appears incredible. This portion of the story must be accepted with extreme reserve, and the escape will very likely prove to have been neither so romantic nor so perilous. However this may be, the Cabinet hastily convened yesterday afternoon approved the steps to be first taken, and decided on announcing the fact in the Official Journal. The magistrature immediately proceeded to the island and commenced the inquiry, while Colonel Villette, by order of the Procureur of the Republic at Marseilles, was arrested at the railway station of that town on his way to Paris, and was conveyed to Fort St. Nicolas. Another complication, equally requiring confirmation, is that Madame Bazaine and one of his cousins awaited M. Bazaine in the boat under the rocks. The Ministry of the Interior, to whom is intrusted the surveillance of the island, is now, curiously enough, filled by members of the Chabaud Latour, who was one of Bazaine's Judges, and was supposed to be not the most lenient among them towards him. The escape, however effected, presents nothing at all surprising from the moment when the prisoner received on attempting it. He was not treated or watched like an ordinary prisoner. As soon as the sentence of death had been commuted by his old companion in arms, he was considered a kind of prisoner on parole. A Marshal of France before condemnation, it might have been supposed that he would bear his misfortune with certain dignity. Simply judging the acts which led to his trial under their most favourable aspect, he was expiating the inflexibility of military laws and the rigorous exigences of a military honour. He was bound in that case, as also by his former rank in the army, to submit to support his severe trials with courage and resignation. He knew it could not be doubted that he would not have to wait too long for the end of those trials and, for the honour of the name Ste. Marguerite for a foreign soil without limitation of time or quality. Besides, whenever shall be condemned for having favoured an escape or attempts at escape to imprisonment for more than six months may be also placed under the surveillance of the police for a term of from five to ten years."

The moral of the escape which has particularly struck political minds in France is that a lax tone of probity and honour exists in the inferior ranks of the administration, inconsistent with the traditions of which France was hitherto justly proud. The fall of the Empire, the disastrous war with Germany, the obstinate struggle of the Commune, the rise and fall of M. Thiers, the perpetual disputes as to Marshal MacMahon's authority, all the events, some fatal, some humiliating, which for four years have been disturbing men's minds, destroying the traditions and upsetting social order in France, have produced a general decay of the feeling of duty, threatening the entire Administrative organization. It is time that a Government which undertakes the restoration of moral order should take the field and set public opinion at rest, if not as to its capacity at least as to its intentions.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Mr. Baker, in *The Times* of the 5th inst., states that the reason why Sir S. Baker did not return the cattle he took from Abou Sooad to the Shir tribe was because they had massacred a small detachment of Government soldiers under the impression that they were accomplices of Abou Sooad. This is not correct. Sir Samuel, on his way up to Gondokoro, left an officer and five men with one of the chiefs of the Shir tribe. Soon after this, the chief, thinking firearms a great source of strength, made a raid on one of his neighbours. Four out of the five soldiers went with him and got killed in fair fight. The officer and remaining soldier were sick and stayed at home. They were well taken care of by the natives, and afterwards came up to Gondokoro. Sir Samuel gave me this version of the affair himself, after the return of the survivors, in the presence of Mr. Baker and other members of the expedition. Mr. Baker also states that Sir Samuel had no intention of allowing raids to be made on the natives in the future. One of the first acts of Sir Samuel, after the farce of annexing the country had been gone through, was to make a raid on a small tribe near us, taking their cattle to the number of 5,000, besides some thousands of sheep; he also took possession of all their plantations of grain, leaving the people in a state of starvation. Orders were issued at the same time that all natives found near the camp were to be shot down irrespective of age or sex. This was strictly carried out. The brutal details of these cold-blooded murders I would rather not relate. Out of the numerous raids made upon the unoffending natives near Gondokoro, many of them were led by Sir Samuel in person and cattle and sheep to the number of over 30,000 captured and their unresisting people murdered and wantonly burnt down. Their cattle were not stolen solely for the use of the troops in camp, but were to be given to various tribes up the country on condition of their serving Sir Samuel. Naturally, the poor creatures looked on this as well as they could, but what could they do against firearms? Mr. Baker further states that Sir Samuel always wished to preserve peace, but when the Bari were broke out the only chance of success depended upon military vigour. The only Bari war that ever existed was a night attack on our cattle enclosures by the Laquol tribe, which was not successful. None of our troops were either killed or wounded in the affair. After this Sir Samuel made war on the Beligenan tribes, massacring them in great numbers, and burning up their country. They had taken no part in the raid made by the Laquois on our cattle, but as they were not so powerful as the others it was more convenient to be got at, Sir Samuel preferred to operate on them as an example to the Laquois tribe.

Mr. Baker remarks that the ruins of Coomassie are no disgrace to the British troops, neither are the deaths occasioned by war to be avoided. Quite true, but any comparison between the British expedition to the West Coast of Africa and Sir Samuel Baker's Central African expedition is odious in the extreme.

Mr. Baker concludes with saying that if a military expedition is sent to annex an extensive country, war is a natural consequence, as the history of the world can testify. True, but scenes such as I have depicted are not to be met with in modern history. Sir Samuel may be able to cite instances somewhat similar from sacred history, but not otherwise.

I am at a loss to understand why Sir Samuel and Mr. Baker should have such a horror at Abou Sooad being appointed Colonel Gordon's agent, when Sir Samuel appointed Mahomed Wat-El-Mek to be his vakeel, and sent him down from Fatiev to Gondokoro to make cattle raids on our neighbours, for the purpose of paying the natives of the Laboria tribe to act as porters to Sir Samuel. Perhaps the fact of Sir Samuel treating with, and putting a proposal of Sir Samuel's to appoint Mr. Baker, "a very young man who served as a midshipman in the British Navy," to succeed him as the Governor of Central Africa, and also Colonel Gordon's refusal to appoint him to the situation now filled by Abou Sooad, may in a measure account for it. This man, Mahomed Wat-El-Mek, is described by Sir Samuel in his very interesting romance on the Albert Nyanza as a most bloodthirsty villain, steeped in crime, and the great curse of the country.

Since I last wrote to *The Times* I have had a letter from Sir Samuel, in which he states he is exceedingly hurt at my letter, and is astonished I do not succeed in my opinion of his mode of conducting the expedition when I was in daily communication with him in Gondokoro. I can only say I would not have been conducive to my comfort to have done so, and would have been an impertinence to attract made der-in Chief. Sir Samuel stipulated in that they would with Dr. Gedge and Mr. Higginbotham as expedition to the not write anything connected with publish any book on newspapers during their service, without the opinion of the expedition for the space of time, although Sir Samuel tion. I am under no such rule to our friends about the often entreated us not to write wards the natives, as he hardly measured he had used strand them.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, Engineer, late White Nile Expl...

J. M'WILLIAM, Chief.

5, Balmoral-terrace, Aber...

ISLAM AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

Sir,—I notice in your printed extract from an interesting letter from a correspondent to the *Times* with Colonel Gordon's expedition that the writer, speaking of the continued prevalence of the slave trade on the White Nile, remarks that "it will be difficult to eradicate the practice, which is justified by the Koran." As the opinion expressed in the latter of these two statements is widely entertained in this country, I solicit a short space in your columns to point out its fallacy. That slave-hunting and slave-holding are at the present day mostly confined to Muslims is undeniable. That fact, however, no more proves that those practices are justified by the Koran than the equally undeniable fact of the same practices having been more or less common to the most enlightened Christian nations—our own among the number—until within the present century, proves that they are sanctioned by the New Testament. It will probably surprise many to learn that there is no specific term for "slave," or bondsman, in the Koran. The word 'Abd, which in modern Eastern parlance bears that signification, is never employed in that sense in the Koran, but as meaning a servant, follower, or worshipper, and, coupled with one of the Divine attributes, enters into the construction of a great many Muslim names, such as 'Abd-Allah, the Servant of God, 'Abdu-'l-'Aziz, the Servant of the Precious One, 'Abdu-'l-Kadir, the Servant of the Powerful, &c.—in the same way as in the Hebrew we have Abdiel, Abdiou, Ebed-Melech, and many others. Slaves in the Koran are generally designated as "those whom your right hand has acquired," and there can be no doubt that this designation was intended to apply to captives taken from the enemies of Islam in what its followers considered to be legitimate warfare. The institution existed among the Arabs long before Muhammed, and readers of the Old Testament need not be told that it was sanctioned by that dispensation. Although Muhammed did not abolish it, he nevertheless drew up a number of ordinances calculated to render it far less oppressive to the unfortunate captives, or slaves. But, I repeat, anything like the modern slave-hunting and slave traffic practised by Muslims is utterly repugnant to the laws laid down in the Koran. I am the more anxious to correct the common misapprehension on this point, because the admission by us that the slave trade is justified by the Koran places our efforts to abolish it in the light of an attack upon the religion of the Muslims, and also affords the self-interested among the latter a strong argument against suchinterference on our part. It was pleaded by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and especially by his Mutawa'ah (Mullahs), against the demands of the British Government for the suppression of the East African slave trade, made through the Zanzibar special mission; but when called upon to indicate the passages in the Koran sanctioning the practice as it exists in those parts, all were constrained to admit that its only warrant, besides that of custom, was the precedent of long-established usage. Those interested in this question will be gratified to hear that several Arabic newspapers, edited by Muslims, notably the *al-Jamaid*, of Constantinople, one or two published in Egypt, and the *Nur ul-Afshan* of Lahore, are can iously vindicating Islam against the illegal practices of Muslim tradesmen. It is most desirable that such laudable efforts should not be thwarted either by the admission or charge on our part that slavery is justified by the Koran.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

August 13.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—AUGUST 15.

Bona Fide Travellers.—Sir Samuel Baker and Captain Burton.

A Real Strong Box.—Messrs. Milner have sold their works to a Limited Company. The shares must be an eminently "safe" investment.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Traveller (suffering from the heat of weather, &c.) "Wesh Bromp'n—Shingl'—Cold 'th bit o' lemon—loo' Sharp—'r else shan't keah my train!"

SUMMING UP THE SESSION.

(From the Conservatives' Primer.)

I'll tell you a story of the first Session Tory—
And now my story's begun:
It began in excuse, and it ends in abuse—
And—now my story's done!

SAINTS OF SEPTEMBER.

The pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Edmund will start from London for Pontigny on the first of September. The votaries of St. Edmund are expected to be numerous, but their number will, we fear, be exceeded by the devotees of St. Partridge.

TANTALUS.

Old Party.—"I say, my lad, could you eat one of those kidney-pies, if you were offered one?"

Vulgar Boy.—"Eat one of them kidney-pies? Why, I could swoller the 'ole blessed lot!"

Old Party.—"Could you, really! Now, I couldn't eat one if I were paid for it!" [Exit Old Party.

THE CAR-DRIVINGEST NATION IN THE WORLD.

Saxon Tourist.—"Stop! Stop! I say. You've passed the road here on the left!"

Car-Driver (largest One.—"Agh, shure I know't right well, an' I thravl'in' on the road this twinty year! But what signifies, yer Honour, when I want to bate the lad foreninst? Shure, I'll row' ye back again for nothin', an' that's fair play, quite convanient to any spot ye mintion!"

MORE EFFECTS OF THE HIGH TEMPERATURE.

Mr. Kerr Mudgeon, having quarrelled with his wife, whom he expects to join next week at the sea-side, is delighted with the thought that he will have a cool reception.

Lord Foppington has been seen walking out without his gloves, and with rather a limp shirt collar.

Captain Coolcard has astonished his young friend, Ensign Goosesteppe, by winning a cool hundred of him, in spite of this high temperature.

Mr. Beeswing has been dining lately in his wine-cellar, as he fears that his old port may be mulled in this hot weather by being taken up-stairs.

It is whispered at the mess-table that gallant Major Firebrace would have proposed last week, but the charming widow vowed she really couldn't stand the warmth of his preliminary expressions.

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